CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,248—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	13th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versâ* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricle	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA R.	Duperis	4,200	600	11th Oct. '90
ELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
6th October, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail punctually on the
ROUMANIA	3,387 T.R.	Laird	8th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.
S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 8th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KISTNA," 1,114 tons, at 11 a.m., on 11th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 12th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.
S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.
S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 10th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 8th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain W. Worfolk, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 16th instant, and passages can now be secured.
The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES,
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangements for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.
PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.
HOT WEATHER SEASON.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has
REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS
TO THE
LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW
in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged or October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	... ...	...£500,000
,, Subscribed and paid up		...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta	MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay	,, KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !
THE SYMPHONIUM is a self acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune and will play ANY NUMBER of tunes. Price inclusive of 12 METAL discs or tunes Rs. 75, Rs. 130 and Rs. 175 each.
Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.
These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	...per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	...per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR.
MR. J. M. VAKILNA has been APPOINTED our retail AGENT for the SALE of our WINES and SPIRITS in the above station.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
Bombay, 1st Oct., 1890.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows...	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

IMPORTANT.
RE EXCHANGE.
IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
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15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST SHAPES—COLLARS.—Rs. 7-6 per Doz.
GENTS' LINEN—FOUR-FOLD.
12½ Per Cent. CASH DISCOUNT = 2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.
HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, } BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Stree Bloomsbury; London.

FOR SALE.

ARAB HORSES ! ARAB HORSES ! !
FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES have ARRIVED per s. s. Henry Balckow, Kilwa, Assyria and Calder at the well-known Commission Stables at the Bellasis Road junction, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Company's at present conducted by MESSRS. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD AND COMPANY, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Suleman bin Dawood, the well-known importer and dealer of Arab and Persian Horses. Among these are Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies. Fresh shipments and among them of Budwin and other High Caste Horses will arrive every week by mail and other steamers.
SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital £1,000,250.
ADVANCES
Made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.
LONDON INVESTMENTS.
State, Municipal, and other Public Loans negotiated and issued upon the London market.
For all particulars apply direct to the Agents.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES; Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY. Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY. KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn. LONDON

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
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Tram Cars will run after the Performance.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.
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THE MACIVOR CHARTERED s.s. "KT. of ST. JOHN" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KARRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1890. Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MACDONALD," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
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All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, October 4th, 1890. Agents.

WARRANTED 18-CARAT GOLD.
GUARANTEED LONDON MADE.
FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS.
Suitable for Presentation, each Chain weighing 7¼ to 13 tolas, at Rs. 30 per tola, nett cash.
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NOTICE.
THIS COMPANY'S TRAINS now run to and from the G. I. P. Railway Station at Poona, and there is no longer any occasion for through passengers to drive between the Poona and Ghorpuri Stations.
JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, October 4, 1890.

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FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

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Chateaux Palugyay, red	18	0	20	0
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Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)
Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to
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NOTICE is hereby given that RANCHODDAS KHUSHAL MULJEE HANSRAJ and TULSIDAS JIWAN, Executors of the last Will and Testament of SHRI PADMAVATI VAHUJI MAHARAJ (widow of GOSWAMI SHRI DWARKANATHJI VRIJVALABHJI), respectively of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL TO SHRI GIRDHARJIMAHARAJ SHRI GOVINDRAIJI MAHARAJ TIKAIT, also of the same place Hindu inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Bhooleshwar Road, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and at present under Ward No. 5190 (2) and Street No. 124 A. 126 A. and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 117, for Pension and Tax containing by admeasurement 307 4-9 square yards, be the same a little, more or less and bounded as follow:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house formerly of Dooluchund Khundarumull but at present of Nagindas Vithaldas, on or towards towards the west by the house of Hurrylal Nurrotumdas, on or towards the north by the Bhooleshwar Street, and on or towards the south by the passage for halalkhore or sweeper and beyond that by the property of Jaikissondas Gungadas Vizbhukhundas and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, at my office No. 41 Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1890.
KHUNDERAO MOROJEE
Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credit of SARASWATIBAI (widow of RAMCHANDRA RAGHUNATH) late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
LAKSHIMAN RAMCHANDRA, the eldest son of the said deceased............Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of September in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninty and in the Fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay)
J. W. ORR,
L. N. BANAJI, Registrar,
The 17th day of September, 1890.
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA,
Petitioner in Person.

ASTHMA ! ASTHMA !!
MUNK'S MAGNETIC
ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR
WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BOMBAY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION."
DR. PHILLIPS, the recently APPOINTED GENERAL SECRETARY for the SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION of INDIA, is expected TO ARRIVE in BOMBAY about 18th or 20th November. It is intended then to revive in a truly practical shape the Bombay S. S. Union, and, with this object in view, a meeting will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 8th at half past 5 o'clock.
All interested in Sunday School work are cordially and earnestly invited to be present, to discuss and complete arrangements for the reception of Dr. Phillips.
M. T. CARROLL,
Secretary, Bombay S. S. Union.
N.B.—Please be punctual so as to permit all business to be completed by 6 o'clock.

TOKAY WINE.
A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£166,500
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
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EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

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FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS
Of all descriptions sent to any part of India.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
TERMS CASH.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.
MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
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Apply
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.
AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.
Bombay, 25th September, 1890.
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

In the Matter of the "Honourable BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY Trust Settlement, 1872."
KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I (whilom NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY) the only son of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esquire, C.S.I., late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased, pursuant to the provision in that behalf contained in the above Trust Settlement, and as the person entitled thereunder to the Residue of the annual income of the Trust property have as from the 13th day of September, 1890, assumed and taken upon myself and intend to use in all deeds and writings signed and to be signed by me and on all other occasions the name of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy alone in lieu and stead of Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy heretofore used by me, and I do hereby expressly authorise and require all and every persons and person, bodies, politic and Corporate and whomsoever it may concern to refer to my name, at all times to designate, describe and address me by the name "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy" and by that name only. In witness whereof I the said declarant have hereunto set my hand at Bombay this 1st day of October, in the Christian Year 1890.
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
now
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
Signed and delivered at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of October, 1890 in the presence of
HORMUSJEE SHAPURJI, J. P.,

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE Liquidators are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the IMMOVEABLE and MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their Office, No. 111, Medows Street, Fort.
ખીમજી લખ્મીદાસ.
i, e., KHIMJEE LUKHMIDAS,
ALLAN F. TURNER,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
STABLE REMOVED.
MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Bellasis Junction Road to RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there are many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth inspection.
Also some First class fresh shipment of real Budwin Horses are expected here weekly by every Mail Steamer arriving from Busreh.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on the THIRD MONDAY, in October 1890 at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the ADMISSION of CANDIDATES to the APOTHECARY CLASS of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.
2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for military service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.
3. In cases where, from unavoidable circumstances, an original extract or certified copy from a baptismal register cannot be produced, an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace by the next-of-kin of the candidate, or other person in a position to swear to the candidate's age, must be submitted.
4. Each candidate must prepare in his own handwriting a descriptive roll in the subjoined form, which, with the certificates mentioned in paragraph 2, must be submitted to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, at least ten days before the date of the examination:—
Descriptive Roll of a Candidate for the grade of Military Pupil in the Subordinate Medical Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bombay Establishment, desirous of appearing before the Examination Committee to assemble at Bombay.

Name in full.	Age. Yrs.	Age. Ms.	Parentage.	Where born.	Father's name and rank.	Parentage of father and mother.	Where educated.	By whom recommended.	Character.	Remarks.

I hereby certify that the above roll is in my own handwriting, and that I am not aware of any physical disability which would disqualify me for the service.
NOTE.—Endorsement same as heading. To be prepared on half a sheet of foolscap.
5. Candidates possessing the qualifications required by paragraph 2 will be examined in the following subjects:—
ENGLISH.—Handwriting; Dictation.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—The outlines of the Histories of England and India; the elements of Physical and General Geography.
MATHEMATICS.—
ARITHMETIC.—The four simple rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.
ALGEBRA.—The four simple rules; Proportion; Simple Equations.
EUCLID.—First Book.
VERNACULAR.—Colloquial.
The examination will be conducted by means of written papers in all subjects except the vernacular, which will be *viva voce*.
6. Successful candidates will be designated, "Military Pupils," and will be sent direct to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and educated at Government expense. They will not be attested or gazetted.
7. They will undergo a training in the Grant Medical College for four years, after which period, if reported qualified, they will be attested and gazetted into the Subordinate Medical Department and transferred to a military hospital for duty.
8. Military pupils will receive the following monthly rate of pay—Rs. 26-4, with rations, furnished quarters, bedding and clothing, and books and appliances for study.
9. In the event of a military pupil failing to pass the periodical College examinations or misconducting himself, he will be removed, and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be withheld.
10. A military pupil desirous of relinquishing his studies can only do so with the sanction of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and after refunding the whole amount of stipend received by him as a pupil.
11. Subordinate medical officers under three years' service will not be permitted to resign the service, except on refunding the aggregate amount of salary received up to date in addition to that received during college training.
By Order.
B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon,
Offg. Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Town Hall, 1st February, 1890.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index."
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15
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Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	,,	25
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Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs	from ,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	40
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Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do.	from ,,	18
Gold Framed do. do.	from ,,	35

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Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from ,,	6
Silver do. do. do.	from ,,	25
Gold do. do. do.	from ,,	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4
Silver do. do.	from ,,	30
Gold do. do.	from ,,	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	,,	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	,,	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.
GLASS............Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles............Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
,, Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and ,,	1	8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each ,,	3	0
,, ,, Gold	each from ,,	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER & CO.,
ELBERFELD.
NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.
PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.
The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—SULPHONAL-BAYER.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.
ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.
In 1oz. Original Bottles only.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.
A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.
Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept. 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Hays, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.
"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—P , Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Le-Williams, Esq., Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of ____________ 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
188
Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690	0	0
,, 1885	£988,156	0	0
,, 1886	£955,039	0	0
,, 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to............ £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £6,161,508 13 11
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884 £5,348,807 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889 £6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 905
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	153
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	58
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	855
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	555
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	410xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	840
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	555
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	160
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulberga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940x1
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	750
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	525
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,025xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	500xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	70
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	415xd
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		Rs. 80	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	121

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold .... Rs. 21-3
China Leaf .... „ 21-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New .... „ 20 nom.
Do. Old .... „ 20-2 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch .... „ 20-11
English Sovereigns .... „ 13-3
Do. Dragons .... „ 12 14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness .... „ 106-7
Bar Silver 17½ Do. .... „ 106-10
Sycee Silver .... „ 105 nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 23rd idem :—

LIABILITIES.	SEPT. 23. Rs.	A.	P.	SEPT. 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,0·,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,04,95,710	10	7	2 01,69,391	11	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,23,11,810	1	4	5,07,82,007	8	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,21,584	0	3	9,74,719	4	6
Sundries	27,43,455	1	8	27,33,833	7	5
Rs.	10 11,72,562	13	10	10,53,59,951	15	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,30,41,223	0	0	1,42,44,417	6	0
Other authorized Invtmts	77,66,653	8	0	77,65,594	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	66,72,794	5	11	70,09,962	12	10
Credits on do.	55,65,259	11	3	53,90,531	5	1
Bills discounted, &c.	1,20,01,9 6	7	1	1,24,43,4-2	5	4
Balances with other Banks	3,29,738	11	9	2,71,080	4	3
Bullion	2,867	4	0	3,133	12	0
Dead Stock	12,17,843	0	0	12,18,578	4	0
Stamps	9,653	8	0	9,750	15	0
Sundries	11 49,503	0	11	11,56,162	12	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,91,17,889	9	1	3,19,12,789	15	3
Do. at Branches	2,36,67,190	8	10	2,39 34,437	11	0
Rs.	10,11,7·,562	13	10	10,53,59,951	15	3

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 30th September, 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,69 057	Dec.
Do. at Branches	57,261	„
Other Deposits	44,70,197	Inc.
Post Bills	53,135	„
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,02,186	Inc.
Loans	3,37,169	„
Accounts of Credit	1,74,729	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	4,41,516	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	27,64,900	„
Do. at Branches	2,67,248	„

ONE of the most remarkable cycling feats ever performed was accomplished at Paddington on September 9, in the presence of a large number of spectators. It was a successful attempt by W. C. Jones of the Polytechnic Club, to eclipse all previous performances at a mile. Mr. Jones did the distance in the extraordinarily fast time of 2 mins. 20 3-5 secs. —faster than Mecredy's record.

THE action of the Emin Relief Committee against Tippoo Tib came on for hearing on the 19th ultimo before the Consular Court, but the proceedings were postponed for three months to give the defendant time to appear. Tippoo is believed to be at Tabora. One of his sons left Zanzibar ten days ago on a three years' expedition into the interior.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Circus, Crawford Market, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—Clyde (s), from London. Yesterday :—Imaum (s), from Cardiff ; and Ganges (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Deccan (s), for Mauritius ; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court, on Wednesday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock.

A MISSING BOY.—Jaetha Doolubram, residing at Shaik Memon Street, reports that his brother, named Muniram, aged 12 years, has been missing since the evening of the 3rd instant.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Rajanbhoy Jooma, residing at Lohar Street, reports having dropped Rs.132, in currency notes and cash from his pocket, on the 3rd instant, somewhere about the Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of John Roberts Co., Ld., was held yesterday, and it was resolved that an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, should be declared.

THE VARA OF THANA.—The golden sacerdotal jubilee of the Very Rev. Braz Fernandez was celebrated last Sunday, at Dadur. After solemn Divine Service, at which the St. Lucius' Band assisted, the Dr. Antonio De Silva's School hall was utilised to greet the Rev. Gentleman with congratulatory addresses.

A LOST WIFE.—Buboo Butta, a Bunnia, residing at Kalbadavie Road, reports that his wife, named Ambabai, aged 17 years, after quarrelling with her mother-in-law, left his house, on the 30th ultimo, and has been since missing. She had with her gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 43.

APRIVAL OF HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, who have been spending a short holiday in Europe, arrived in Bombay on Sunday night, in the mail steamer Clyde. With the exception of Miss Harley the company is a new one, Mr. Hudson having picked up fresh talent when in England. All the members of the company have reached Bombay in excellent health and spirits, and are now rehearsing for the opening in the Novelty Theatre, on Wednesday evening.

FALL FROM THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.—A woman, named Doorgee, aged about 26 years, employed as a labourer, at the New Municipal Buildings, fell from the first storey of the building, where the masons were at work, to the ground, yesterday. She was picked up unconscious, and at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, bleeding from the nose and left ear, with a punctured wound in the middle of her forehead. She is at present lying in the hospital in a critical condition.

THEFT AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Tookaram Luximon, a stone mason, residing at Cammateepoora 3rd Street, reports that during his absence from home on the 4th instant, his room was entered, his box broken open, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, to the value of Rs. 33-4, stolen. Upon enquiries made by the police, some portion of the ornaments were found pledged with a Marwarree by one Tookaram Mahadoo, who has since absconded from Bombay.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A TORPEDO BOAT.—Yesterday evening, about half-past 5 o'clock, Fakeer Mahomed, a fireman, aged 40 years, was brought to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital from one of the Government torpedo boats lying in this harbour. It appears the man was sent yesterday from the Government Dockyard to work on board that vessel as a fireman. While he was so engaged, one of the steam pipes burst, and he was scalded from head to foot. His body was dreadfully blistered, and the unfortunate man was evidently suffering intense pain.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Dharavi, respecting the death of a woman, named Savitree, aged 20 years, the wife of a tanner, residing at Dharavi, Upper Mahim. On Sunday evening deceased left her house, and went to a tank and whilst washing her hands and feet at the tank, she slipped into the water unperceived and was drowned. As she did not return the husband went in search of her, and after some time her body was recovered from the tank. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE SKATING RINK.—On Friday, the public mustered well for the employes benefit. There was some very good racing, but the most laughable were the skates boy on skates,who ran four laps, and the blackest boy being the winner. On Saturday evening there was a one-mile race for a silver demi-hunting watch given by Messrs. Branden and Co. There were four competitors, but the final struggle was between Lance-Corporal Turner and Sammy ; but as there was a dispute, the race was run over again. The public decided in Lance-Corporal Turner's favour. The Rink is now closed, pending the necessary alterations and the installation of the electric light, and will open about the 24th instant.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Chislett brought up on remand Samuel David, a Beni-Israelite, and charged him, before Mr. Richardson, with having in his possession sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 400, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudul ently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account of the same. Mr. Skipsey, solicitor, with Mr. Dalvie, appeared on behalf of the accused. The accused, it appears, on the 13th ultimo was arrested by the police in a house at Falkland Road, creating a disturbance, and the ornaments in question were found in his posession. The acused, in his defence, stated that the ornaments were his family property. The Magistrate postponed the case for further eviden ce.

ENTERTAINMENT TO KHAN BAHADOOR NANABHOY COWASJI.—Khan Bahadoor Nanabhoy Cowasji was entertained on Saturday night, by the Surat Zoroastrian Club at dinner and an excellent nautch party. The club rooms were gaily decorated, and the premises and rooms tastefully illuminated. A native band was specially engaged for the reception of the guests. About one hundred covers were laid ; and after the health of the Queen and the Royal Family was drunk with great enthusiasm by the whole party standing, Khan Bahadoor Dr. Dossabhai Pestonji proposed in a little neat speech the toast of the guest of the evening, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and briefly responded to by K. B. Nanabhoy. Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, in proposing the toast of the club and the principal organisers of the gathering, wished every success to the Parsee community. Several other toasts were also honoured. After dinner, the party retired to the musical entertainment, which was attended by Hindu and Mahom edan gentlemen. The party broke at a late hour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS FROM A CHILD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Dewjee Jetsy with the theft of two gold earrings, valued at Rs. 15, on the 1st instant. The complainant, a cotton merchant, living at Mandvie, deposed that while his little daughter and a niece, aged 6 and 8 years, respectively, were playing on the evening in question on the Mandvie Bunder Bridge, he hastened down from his house on to the bridge on hearing his little daughter cry bitterly. Whilst approaching the child he observed a man running down the bridge, while a pair of old shoes were left on the footpath. Several persons pursued the fugitive who, however, eluded arrest by disappearing in a bye-lane. Dewjee Govind, another witness, corroborated the above evidence. The prosecution produced two shoemakers who recognised the shoes, which had been bought by Dewjee. Mr. De Souza, who defended the prisoner, placed several pairs of shoes before the Court with a view of ascertaining whether the cobbler could recognise his own amorgst them. His Worship, in reviewing the evidence, said he could not frame a charge against the prisoner as it was insufficient to warrant his conviction. Very strong suspicions, however, existed against him. The accused was accordingly discharged.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED PARSEE WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mogul, named Goolam Hoosein, recently a sherbet shopkeeper at Bhendy Bazaar, was brought up on remand,and charged before Mr. Richardson, with enticing away Shikufa,the lawful wife of Furdoon Khodadad, an Iranee Parsee. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the defence. About twenty years ago the woman Shikufa was married to the complainant at Kerman, in Persia, and had three children of the marriage. The two lived together happily at Kerman for about twenty years, and came to Bombay with their children abou seven years ago. On their arrival here the complainant carried on the business as a sherbet shopkeeper until June last, when he took up service in the shop of one Namdar Iranee, at Mahaluxmee, where Furdoon and his family also lived. The accused became acquainted with complainant and his wife, and had some business dealings with them, and was also on visiting terms with the family. About the middle of June last the complainant became ill and went to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment for some days, leaving his wife and children at Byculla. During Furdoon's stay in Hospital the accused continued his visits at Byculla, and on the 26th June last the woman Shikufa went to the J. J. Hospital, and flinging the key of the shop at her husband and leaving her elder child with its father, and without saying anything left the hospital with her youngest child and went away to his shop at Bhendy Bazaar, where he converted her to Mahomedanism, and they had for some months past lived together as man and wife. The complainant, after recovering his health left the hospital and returned to his shop, when he found it was locked from outside. On opening it he discovered that with the exception of a few articles of furniture, all the other articles in the shop were missing. Furdoon then enquired of his neighbours, and in consequence of certain information he received, he traced his wife, and the youngest child to the shop of the accused, where the two were living together as husband and wife. The woman at that time was dressed like a Mogul woman. The complainant thereupon laid his information before the Magistrate, charging Goolam Hoosein with enticing away his lawful wife and theft of his furniture, and a warrant was granted. By virtue of the warrant the accused was arrested, and the woman Shikufa was produced in Court. Evidence was called, and the case stands adjourned for further hearing.

CRICKET.

BARONET C. C. (II.) VS. A. W. HINDOO C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on the Esplanade, on Sunday last, between the above teams, and resulted in a win for the Baronet, by 6 runs, after a very well contested struggle. The Baronet, in their first innings scored 43. Panthakie alone got into double figure and scored 12. Patker and Kalle bowled well for their side. The Hindoos, in their first venture, scored only 37. They could do little or nothing against the excellent bowling of Messrs. Tapia and A. C. Bharucha. The former took 7 wickets for 16, and the latter 4 for 10 runs. The Baronet, in their second venture, scored 79. The chief contributors were Messrs. J. Daroowalla 22, Pochkhana 16, C. Mody 10, and Panthakie 10 not out. When stumps were drawn the Hindoos had scored 18 for 4 wickets down. The following are the scores :—

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Panthakie, c Talpade, b Kalle	12	not out	10
D B Tapia, c Kerkul, b Kalle	1	c Rao, b Kalle	7
Y S Ally, st Moduck, b Patker	0	c Moduck, b Patker	4
J Daroowalla, b Patker	1	c Moduck, b Kalle	22
A Bharoocha, c Rao, b Patker	5	b Patker	0
C Mody, st Moduck, b Patker	9	c Kurker, b Patker	10
C Khambatta, b Kalle	0	c Patel, b Kalle	0
B Daroowalla, b Kalle	0	b Kalle	0
J Mistry, c Desai, b Kalle	7	b Desai	7
Dadysett, b Patker	1	not out	0
Assavaid, c Moduck, b Bhatker	5	l-b-w b Kalle	0
Pochkhana, not out	0	b Kalle	16
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	43	Total	79

HINDOO C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Kirtiker, c Tapia, b Bharucha	6	c Mody, b Tapia	6
Pooneker, c Assavaid, b Tapia	3	b Tapia	1
Talpade, b Tapia	5	c Ally, b Khambatta	5
Bhatker, b Tapia	1		
Kalle, b Bharucha	3		
S Chonkar, b Bharucha	0		
S K Rao, b Bharucha	1		
Desai, b Tapia	2		
Patker, not out	6	not out	6
Moduck, b Tapia	0	c Mistry, b Tapia	0
Kurker, b Tapia	1		
P Patell, b Tapia	0		
Extras	9		
Total	37	Total	18

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 58 runs on the first innings. The E. C. C., having won the toss, elected to go in, and made 140 runs, to which S. B. Doctor contributed 33, D. D. Dubash 27, Machlivala 24, Ibrahim 16, Avary 12, and Powvala 11. The Y. Z. C., in their first venture, compied 82 runs, and among them Karani, Contractor, Katruck, and Kaka played well. On going in again, the E. C. C. scored 38 without the loss of a wicket, Doctor scoring 15, not out, and Bhandare 13, not out. For the Elpinstonians Machlivala and Daver, and for the losing side Karani and Vacha, bowled with success.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG)

(At 11 a.m.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

698—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manfg Co., Ld., vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

50-90—Balkrishna and D—Navalchund Goolajee and others vs Lt-Col J L Fagan.

133-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Premchund Ramchund vs Nanabhoy Narotumdas and another—Payne, G and S.

198-90—J C Cama—Damjee Meghjee vs Abdool Hajee Ahmed and others.

201-90—Payne, G and S—Ibrahimbhoy Hassum and another vs Karmalibhoy Khakibhoy and another.

246-90—Ardesir, H and D—The China Mills, Limited, vs Tarachund Lachmandas—Tyabjee and D.

317-90—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Hassum and another.

481-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Jewandas Ebji Sewajee vs Goculdas Madowji.

485-90—Little, S F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and another vs Hassum Hajee Adam and others.

501-90—In person—Gulba Annnda and others vs Ramchunder Wittoba—Conroy and B.

507-90—Crawford, B B and B—E Harris vs Sorabji Pestonji.

515-90—In person—Bhugwandas Ramjee Dagdu Esoo —In person.

529-90—Little, S F and N—Runsordas Vithuldas and another vs L W G Rivett-Carnac and another —Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

295-90—Bicknell and M—Gungabai and another vs. Perozshaw Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Payne, G, and S. Part heard.

346-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs. Khimjee Jairam Sewjee—Payne, G and S.

129-90—Crawford, B B and B—Seskurn Samirmul vs Dewraj Tackersey and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

184-89—Wadia and G—Peerozbai and another vs Hormusji Sorabji Mehta and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H., and C. B. B. and B.

406-87—In person—Moti Prema vs Bodul Dossaji—E Wilkin.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.

THE Honorary Secretary and Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following donations received in September, 1890 :—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in memory of Lady Sakurbai Dinshaw Petit	1,000
A Parsee Lady, Broach	15
Mr. Nanu N. Kothare (monthly subscriber for August, September, and extra)	10
Mr. G. Cotton (monthly subscriber for September)	5
A Catholic (L.M.O., monthly subscriber for September)	5

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE necessary money for the steamboat on the Victoria Nyanza has now been more than subscribed. It is proposed that the surplus should be made the nucleus of a second subscription to place a steamer on Lake Tanganyika.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON A EUROPEAN FIRM.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and the same Common Jury resumed the trial of Shewlal Bholanath and Ramrutton Kevalram on charges of abetting the cheating of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macleod, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity, in continuing his address on behalf of the prisoner, referred to the books and documents and the evidence in the case in support of his contention that the firm of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. did allow Purshotum Haridas, the prisoners' firm, to take away goods on credit ; and that the matter of the dispute was purely one for a civil court. The important point for the consideration of the jury was whether Purshotum Haridas had got credit with Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. prior to the 30th April. Up to that date nothing was wrong. The value of the goods delivered till that date was £3,833, and the amount paid in was £3,560, leaving a balance of about £273 due by Purshotum Haridas. It was clear, therefore, that those goods had not been paid for before delivery. The learned counsel urged that the rupee account should not be taken into consideration along with the sterling account, because the former were payments upon a different lot of goods altogether, and had nothing whatever to do with the sterling accounts payable for home goods. If, however, the rupee account were taken into consideration, it would be found that Purshotum Haridas had Rs. 1,022 to their credit ; and that even if this amount were deducted from the £800, actually due by them on that date, there would still be a considerable balance due by them at the time the goods were delivered. Without imputing any intentional misstatements to Mr. Brice, the learned counsel could not help remarking that he knew really very little of anything in the books. From his evidence and the firm's books, it was clear that a large amount of credit had been given to Purshotum Haridas prior to the 30th April ; and that being so, the foundation of the case for the prosecution was broken through. Added to this they had the fact, which was attested by entries in Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company's books, that on the 12th June, some Rs. 11,000 had been paid into the firm's account, the greater portion of which had come from Moreshwur through Purshotum, and if no entries had been made in Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co.'s books, it was owing to some scheme of Moreshwur, who had an object of his own in view. If it had been a fraud in collusion with the accused, the result would have been otherwise, and towards the furtherance of their object to show as large a balance to Purshotum's credit as was possible. Moreshwur was a rogue whose evidence must be taken with a large pinch of salt, and with him must be coupled his brother-in-law, with whom he lived, and whose object it would be to keep him free from harm. The latter witness was not called before the Magistrate, and was doubtless a got-up one. With regard to the prisoners, the learned counsel said no guilty persons would have acted in the manner they did. Notwithstanding the fact that the second accused, who was at Amritsar, had three clear days before him after the arrest of the first accused in Bombay, all the papers found in his possession were intact, and no attempt whatever had been made to get rid of any of them as would have been the case if he had felt conscious of any complicity in a criminal transaction. Having dealt with the material documents in the case, the learned counsel said this was a matter of accounts, which it would take him a year to go through in all the details, and he contended it was a matter for a civil action. There were gross improbabilities in the case for the prosecution, some of which were adverted to, and the learned counsel contended that no fraud on the part of the prisoners had been proved. They were not shown to have committed any criminal offence.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the enquiry divided itself into two parts. First, whether Moreshwur cheated Messrs. Gaddum Bythell and Co. ; and, secondly, whether he did so at the instigation of the prisoners. The second part of the case required the most serious attention of the jury. As to the first part, Moreshwur had himself admitted having committed the fraud ; and the jury had to consider whether his statements, both with regard to himself and to the prisoners, were corroborated by independent evidence to their satisfaction. The jury had to see whether the initial delivery of the property was effected by deception on the part of Moreshwur. If the jury accepted the evidence of Mr. Grant and Mr. Myer, there could be no doubt that a delivery of the property was induced by dishonest means ; and Moreshwur admitted that he did resort to dishonest means to induce those gentlemen to sign the delivery orders. As to the delivery order of the 30th April, the jury had before them the express statement of Mr. Grant that he asked Moreshwur if the money had been paid, as it was Moreshwur's last day in the office ; and that the latter answered that it had been paid ; so that, in this instance at least, the jury had evidence before them that deception was practised upon Mr. Grant. Mr. Myer's evidence was to the same effect except that he said he made no particular enquiry and assumed that the usual practice of the office had been adhered to. As regarded the delivery of the property by Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. there could be no doubt. And there was also the evidence of Purshotum that he got the delivery orders, and that the goods reached his hands. So far there was the agency of Moreshwur in the case ; and his admissions being corroborated, it might be taken as proved that a deception was practised by Moreshwur. Then came the important question, whether the prisoners were implicated in the deception. His Lordship after reading Moreshwur's evidence, said if they believed it, the prisoners were guilty of instigating the deception. The jury had got to see whether Moreshwur's evidence received corroboration not only in a general way but also as to the specific statements, the documentary as well as the oral evidence, he made against the prisoners. In this connection his Lordship referred to the evidence of Moreshwur's brother-in-law, who said he saw the prisoners at his house a day or two before the 28th April, remarking, however, that it was not evidence which he could say added much strength to the tainted evidence of Moreshwur. But the prosecution relied upon other evidence in corroboration. Moreshwur's evidence pointed to the two prisoners as his accomplices, even although all the evidence pointed to Purshotum as the chief factor in the transactions. The jury had to consider how it was that Purshotum was not called upon to account for the part he had taken in the transactions. If the jury came to the conclusion upon Purshotum's evidence that it was the practice to allow him credit with the firm, it was for them to consider how far the evidence of the accomplice, as well as the evidence of the firm's assistants,was shaken in this respect at any rate. Coming to the accounts, his Lordship said it was for the jury to say what, on the 1st May, the result of the credit balance was, whether in fact there was any balance to the credit of Purshotum Haridas on the 1st May in the books of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. Purshotum himself, the jury would remember, said that from August, 1889, he was in the habit of receiving goods on credit. This evidence of a man in his own interest was, of course, to be received with caution, especially as it was opposed to the statements of the employes of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. The jury had to consider the important point whether on the 1st May there was a new departure in the mode of business with regard to delivery of goods whether from that date deliveries were given on credit. With regard to the memorandum book of Moreshwur, in which there were entries of payments received by him from the prisoners, his Lordship thought it was not of much consequence, because it was not regularly kept like other books, and because it came from an accomplice, whose own credibility had to be established to the satisfaction of the jury. Purshotum himself stated that he thought these transactions to be of the usual character, and that he never authorized Moreshwur to say to the assistants of the firm that the goods had been paid for before he got the delivery orders for those goods. It was a question for the jury to say whether Moreshwur practised the deception on his own behalf, and not on behalf of the prisoners. With regard to the documents found with the prisoners, his Lordship said it was a circumstance to be used in their favour so far, that neither of them made the least effort to conceal any of the documents, as persons with a guilty conscience would have attempted to conceal. With regard to the word "complaint" used in one of the letters, it was quite possible to construe the expression to mean that a civil suit was to be filed, as was contended for by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the defence. His Lordship said it was for the jury to say whether the expression "the matter has come to light in the office," in one of the letters, was intended to refer to a fraud or to the fact that the credit balance was found to be very low, and that they had got credit to a large extent. If the jury found in the letters merely equivocal statements, without clearly indicating guilt, they were to give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt. If, on the other hand, they were of opinion that any particular expressions referred to a fraud, they might be taken to corroborate the statements of the accomplice Moreshwur. The jury were told to consider upon the whole evidence whether or not they were satisfied that the prisoners committed the fraud imputed to them.

The jury having retired for consultation for an hour and a half, returned into Court at 2-45 p. m., when the foreman stated that they could not agree to a verdict, there being five for "guilty," and four for "not guilty." They were told to retire again ; and having done so, the foreman informed the judge, on their return into Court at 3-35 p. m., that the jury were divided in the same proportion as before.

His Lordship thereupon discharged the jury.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the prosecution, applied for retrail before a Special Jury, remarking that the case was a complicated one and of very considerable importance.

Mr. Inverarity, for the defence, said that he intended to leave Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday next, and that he had told Mr. Payne to instruct another counsel, offering to communicate to him the salient points of the defence.

His Lordship said he did not see why the retrial should take place before a Special Jury.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Your Lordship knows the nature of the case, and I have nothing more to say upon the points.

His Lordship then fixed the retrial to come on before another common jury to-morrow.

The Sessions were accordingly adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Futhey Islam, 99 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Damaun, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steam-ship Imaum, 2,706 tons, Captain Poland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 5,638 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates & Co.

THE steam-ship Idar, 2,095 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Cardiff, with a cargo of 5,770 tons coals and 103 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates & Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Ganges, 2,110 tons, Commander T I Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Shanghai *via* Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mr S W Maltby. From Sydney—Lieut G Bell Smith, Mr J Bomerj, Lieut C de Sausmarez, and Mrs Provo. From Melbourne—Mr R R Deanst and Miss Linton. From Largs Bay— Miss Harley. From Simaphore—Mr Provo. From Colombo—Capt and Mrs Temple, Mr D McCubin, Major R C Hadow, Mr and Mrs P Wyer and five children, Mr J Hutcheon, and Mr J Macfarlane. From Penang and Colombo—Four deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Worfolk	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B and P S N Co
„ C. Macdonald	776	Rule	D	F Muir & Co.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	F	M Maritimes Co.
„ Rheinfels	1723	Weber	K	Glade & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri .... Nacoda .... Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Lawada	2140	Russell	1	B I S N Co
„ Roumania	2207	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Bormida	1498	Garazzo	4	F Bozzoni
„ Clyde	4098	Parfitt	5	P & O S N Co
„ Colaba	1070	Houghton	6	B I S N Co
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co
„ Kt. of Saint John	2248	Bevis	12	K Nixon & Co
„ Nyanza	1421	Simons	15	Ebji Shewji

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London.
6	Imaum (s)	Poland	Cardiff, Sept 12.
	Ganges (s)	Alderton	Shanghai, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Deccan (s)	Bray	Mauritius.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi.

The Schooner Fathey Islam, Nacoda, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Damaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lawada for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Kistna, for Persian Gulf.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Kt. of St. John, for Antwerp via Karachi.
„ Busheer, for Marmugoa, &c.
„ Brema, for Zanzibar, Mauritius, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
3 Bengal s .... London.
4 Clan Buchanan s.. ...... Liverpool.
Lindula s.......... ...... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
3 Bengal s .... Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, September 29.

Date.	Vessel. (ARRIVALS.)	Commander.	From.	Date. (DEPARTURES.)	To.
September					
16	Curtatane (It Frigate)	Marini	Put back		
18	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.	23	Zeilla.
19	Mariner H M's	Arbuthnot	Muscat		
	Congo	Rowe	Cardiff	24	Kurrachee.
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	24	Hodeida.
	Garnet H M's	Hallett	Cruise	25	Malta.
22	Tuna	Lovell	Hodeida	22	Hodeida.
	Yorkshire	Arnold	Rotterdam	22	China.
	Ballaarat	Ashdown	London	23	Sydney.
	Aspatria	Veale	Rangoon		Port Said FO
	Bengal	Daniell	London		Calcutta.
23	Mendoza	Lafont	Marseilles		Zanzibar.
	Chollerton	Whatley	Cardiff		
	Castle Eden	Shadwick	Calcutta	26	Jeddah.
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	27	Berbera.
	Reael	De Bruyn	Amsterda m.	23	Batavia.
	Medusa	Costanzo	Bombay	25	Trieste via Red Sea.
	Alvah	Young	Glasgow	23	Java.
	Castledale	Whetherhead	Java		Boston.
	Africa	Franks	Zanzibar	25	London.
	Clan Mackay	Jones	Madras	24	London.
	Hygeria	Patrick	Greenock	27	Melbourne.
24	C Drummond	Harrison	Madras	25	London.
	Britannia	Orman	Sydney		London.
25	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Atkinson	Calcutta	26	Marseilles.
26	Moldava	Gasson	Batoum		Ilo' Ilo.
	Navarino	Bergemann	Calcutta	27	London.
	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.		
27	Habsburg	Thumann	Bremen	28	Sydney.
	Tuna	Lovell	Hodeida	29	Hodeida.
	Goa	Wildebank	Clyde	28	Colombo.
28	Dryfesdale	Stewart	Bangkok	29	Port Said FO
	Muynn	Mackenzie	Hodeida		
29					

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FROM LONDON.

Maple Branch s—3 packages copying ink, H Abdoolally ; 5 cases tartaric acid, D M Daboo and Co ; 17 cases biscuits and soap, D R Dady and Co.

Kerbella s—17 cases biscuits and soap, D K Dady and Co ; 60 drums linseed oil, M A Hoosein Tyeb ; 100 drums linseed oil, E Ebrahim Kurrim ; 36 cases medicine, B Cullianjee ; 50 drums turpentine, Abdool Hoosein Lookmanjee ; 269 kegs paint of sorts, A Samsoodin ; 150 drums linseed oil, C Rujbhoy ; 10 packages ink, M Allybhoy ; 50 drums linseed oil, L Sumsoodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—14 cases glassware, S Lilladhur and Co ; 25 cases glassware, Goolam H Cullian ; 79 cases glassware, S M Cassum ; 25 cases glassware, Visram Allana.

Maple Branch s—300 cases candles, P Pestonjee ; 13 cases provision, &c, A Raheem ; 120 boxes window glass, A Vulljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—20 bales wool, T Chimandass ; 51 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee ; 22 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 51 bales wool, Kika Khooshall ; 3 bales wool, Soonderdass Dossa.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s—3,200 cwts bonemeal, Croft, Wells and Co.
Labourdonnais s—375 cwts sandalwood chips, Nowrojee Framjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Graham s—4,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Roumania s—30 bales hides, Sir Tharia Topen ; 25 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

DETAILED news has been received at Zanzibar that Emin Pasha has hoisted the German flag at Tabora, has taken possession of the guns there from Sultan Sike, and has recovered from the latter twenty ivory tusks and 400 cattle as compensation for goods lost. Emin is now proceeding to Usukuma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Smith, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

OCTOBER 5.

Porter, Captain, 24th Regt M I, from leave, from England.
Carter, Lieut, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Filton, 2nd Lt, Ms, K O S Borderers, on medical certificate, from Rangoon.
Keeper, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Lloyd, Lieut, Bo, R H A, off leave, from England.
Evetts, Major, Bengal, Scottish Rifles, from England.
Rawlinson, Major, Ms. C T Dept, off leave, from England
Galbraith, Brig-Genl, Bengal Staff, from leave, from England.
Herrington, Lieut, Bo 1st Gre, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Vansittart, Capt, Ms, 5th Goorkhas, on duty, from London.
Townshend, Lieut, 1st C I Horse, on duty, from Ahmednagar

OCTOBER 6.

Diben, Vety Surgeon, Bengal, AVD, from Lucknow.
Anderson, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Fannin, Brig-Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from England.
Beale, Captain, Bo, 5th LI, on leave, from Baroda.
Bell, Lieut, Bo, 5th L I, on duty, from Baroda.
Garnett, Captain, Ms, Duke of Cornwal's Regt, from Madras.
Spring, Col, Bo, RA, on duty, from Poona.
Claeghton, Captain, Bengal, 2nd K O S Borderers, on leave, from Subathee.
Braid, Captain, Bo, RA, on duty, from Karachi.
Sandbach, Lieut, Bo, R Lanc Regt, off leave, from Poona
Nugent, Captain, Bo, Rl Fusls, on leave, from Poona.
Dann, Lt and Adjt, 10th Bo LI, on leave, from Poona.
Swiney, Lieut, 9th Bengal Infy, from furlough, from England.
Thomson, Lieut Col, Bengal, 3rd Sikhs, from furlough, from England.
Lanford, Lieut, Bo, 7th Fusls, on leave, from Poona.
Perkins, Lieut, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.
More Molyneux, Lieut, 1st B I, on duty, from Simla.
Baynes, Lieut, 12th B C on leave, from Mooltan.
Baynes, Lieut, 2nd Bo, Lancers, on leave, from Nimuch.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Carter, Lieut, Bengal, on leave, to Lucknow.

OCTOBER 6.

Evetts, Major, Bengal, Scottish Rifles, off leave, to Lucknow.
Lloyd, Lieut, Bo, R H A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Fannin, Brig-Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave to Agra.
O'Connell, Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Galbraith, Br-Gl, Bengal Staff, to Simla.
Vansittart, Capt, Ms, 5th Goorkhas, on duty, to Gorakhpur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 7th October 1890.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall at 8-30 p. m. to-night. All Recruits are requested to attend as well as N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword-drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

2. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

No arms, &c., will be issued to Members unless they apply in person.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning, and Thursday, the 9th instant. Military bridles to be worn.

4. There will be drill with sword and carbine behind the Town Hall for Recruits at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 9th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 7th October, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 6th October, 1890.

1. The following drills will take place during the week :—

MORNING DRILLS.

Tuesday 7th, Thursday 9th } 7 a. m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

EVENING DRILLS.

Wednesday 8th, 6-30 p.m., —Carbine drill at Head-Quarters.

Friday 10th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at Head-Quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 11th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m., punctually and proceed to "Oyster Rock," Fort, for drill at the 10, " and 12-5 " R. M. L. Guns. Dress :—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th October as compared with the statement of the 27th September 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	SEPT. 27. Rs.	OCT. 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,01 018	58.23 157
Do. do. at Branches	31,24,612	37,98 846
Other Deposits	4,58 40 938	4 49,95 693
Post Bills	7,527	8,526
Cash Credits, undrawn	97,256	1,41,8.9
Rs.	6,82 69.351	6 80.68.031
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	82 58.028	9·,9·,83
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	9,61 247	11,12,032
Loans do. do.	79,79 483	51.51.508
Current Accounts overdrawn	3 798	6,959
Bills Discounted and purchased	83,77 003	83 0·,·06
Stamps, &c.	18,951	29,347
Dead Stock Rs. 6.76.696		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,696	3,91,696
Bullion	...	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,26,46·	3,14 666
Cash and Currency Notes	4 19 52 675	4,3·,55,0·3
Rs.	6.82.69 351	6.80 68,0·1

THE result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court, was declared yesterday. Mr. Pestonjee Manockjee Kanga, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, is the only candidate out of seven who passes.

THE *World* writes :—Lady Lansdowne and her daughter, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, were commanded to Balmoral from Langholm, where they had been staying with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and where they return on their way south. Lady Lansdowne remains in England to place her son, Lord Kerry, at Balliol, and then returns to India, taking her daughter with her.

ACCORDING to the Berlin *Post*, Major von Wissmann has, in the last few days, had a number of interviews with the Chancellor regarding the further development of the German territory. The latter, it is stated, expressed the wish that Major von Wissmann and his lieutenant, Baron Gravenreuth, should return to Africa as soon as possible. No change is at present contemplated in the position of the Imperial Commissary.

IT is stated that Mr. Bernardo Machado, who was kept in custody, owing to the disturbances at Salsette (Goa), has been released. Having enquired of the judge on what charge his arrest was ordered, the judge denied having issued any warrant against him. Investigations are being continued by the Administrador among the villagers in Margaum as to the author of the telegram to the Governor of Bombay asking the protection of the British Government.

THE Crocodile left Portsmouth for Bombay on the 17th ult., after embarking a number of officers, 35 military details, and 46 women and children. The bulk of her passengers join the transport at Queenstown, where she will embark the following troops for service in India :—One officer and 130 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Royal Scots Fus. from Dublin ; 130 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders from Dublin ; three officers, 165 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Royal Welsh Fus. from the Curragh ; one officer, 150 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Royal Dublin Fus. from the Curragh ; one officer, 135 non-commissioned officers and men from Athlone ; two officers, 139 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Scottish Rifles from Cork ; four officers, 145 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Manchester Regt. from Tipperary ; three officers, eighty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Cornwall L.I. from New Milford.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE only Firm who REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix and all Sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare repairing and tuning materials in Stock.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

NOTICE.—Our New Stock of Kioto Tea Pots, Sugar Basins, &c., to hand to-day, those who have registered their orders please apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

TO LET.—PANCHGANI, HILLWOOD, FERNWOOD and WOODSIDE, open to inspection. Wood's Post Office, Panchgani.

TO LET, Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 7th Lane No. 6. Comfortable and convenient in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 803.

LOST.—Very small white FOX-TERRIER DOG. Answers to name of "CRUNCH." A reward will be paid to the finder. Apply to, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

THOUSANDS of FAMILIES in different parts of India, China, and Burma, constantly use Motivala's Vegetable Cough Pills as a household remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections. For handbills containing certificates, apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I R. A.)—Open to all India. Meetings allowed between 15th September and 31st December, 1890. Time of holding Meetings extended from 4 to 10 days. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,900 and 8 medals. For Prospectus, Apply to, D. PUDUMJEE Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

FINEST SCOTCH and AUSTRALIAN OATS.—Another consignment of the very best quality just received. Apply to, LUDHA, EBRAIM and Co., Ballasis Road.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2. Postage, 4 Annas.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

A & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

TO LET.—SHOPS, at Pydhoney vacated by F. Bro's Dispensary, &c. Second and third Floor HOUSE, No. 70, Medow St. Apply to H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other,

AGENTS WANTED.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.
The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.
The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.
A trial is earnestly solicited.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Thakar Shivjee Ladha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Memon Hajee Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Jusab Hajee Ibrahim, Abdul Karim Hajee Ibrahim and Sakur Hajee Ibrahim, an infant by his father and natural guardian the said Hajee Ibrahim Khan Mahomed, the following properties, viz :—

THIS DAY, the 7th day of October, 1890, at 5 p.m.
LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Duncan Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under C Ward No. 7435 and Street No. 258 containing by admeasurement 60 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 380, and new Survey No. 25, and bounded on the east by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Jethachand, and on the south by the house of Parsee Hormasjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his Office, No. 12, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. —Dated this 26th day of September, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 7th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6.

THE particulars of Specie shipments to this Port for last week, which were not included in our report under Saturday evening's date, are meantime to hand, being wired as £150,000 in Silver, and £50,000 in Gold. Lower quotations for American Arrivals in Liverpool on Saturday are also given, say 1-32d. less for October deliveries at 5 45-64d and for January-March ; and 3-64d. in the intermediate positions. Other financial and market advices by wire to the end of last week have already been noticed.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	...Inc. Rs.	2,22,139
" " Branches	....Inc. "	3,76,234
Other Deposits	....Dec. "	8,45,245
Government Securities	....Inc. "	11,38,806
Loans	....Dec. "	28,27,975
Bills Discounted	....Dec. "	67,097
Cash with other Banks	....Dec. "	11,794
Cash and Currency Notes	....Inc. "	14,02,408

Although the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued this afternoon shows but a small increase in the Cash Balance, at 14 lakhs, compared with that disclosed by late previous Returns, the current is still flowing towards the Bank rather than from it, and the feeling in the open market is hardly less easy than it was a week ago, though we are now nearing the period when indications of a demand for the means of financing the Cotton crop begin to appear. The item in Saturday's statement which shows most change, compared with the figures for the previous week, is Loans, in which there had been a decrease of 28¼ lakhs ; Bills Discounted having only slightly fallen off, while in Private Deposits there had been the material diminution of 8½ lakhs, the net decrease in trade requirements being represented by 28¼ lakhs, against, it will be remembered, 71¼ lakhs in the previous week. Government Deposits had sensibly increased ; but on the other hand, there was a considerably larger sum in Government Securities.

COTTON has been very quiet here to-day, but with prices generally unchanged. The purchases by the Mills from stock do not sum up more than 750 bales, made up principally of Mowa, at Rs. 180½-84 ; and Bengal, at Rs. 155-8 ; with a small lot of Indore, at Rs. 160 per candy.

Beyond a fall of over 2¼ inches at Bellary, where it would do good, and an inch at Barsee, no rain to speak of fell during the latter half of last week over the Cotton area, and the accounts given of the ginning crop by the telegraphic reports issued to-day are of a favorable tenor. Picking had commenced in the Agra district of the Bengal circle, and in the other districts the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening, or shedding them. In the Oomrawattee circle, picking had partially begun at Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum, and the crop was forward and flourishing in other districts ; as it also was at Broach, where the plants were advanced in flower. The weather was seasonable throughout the Dhollera circle, and the crop continued to flourish, the plants being in flower at Veerumgaum and Bhownugger.

WHEAT has remained quiet at Saturday's closing quotations for all descriptions, but very little fresh business has transpired.

SEEDS.—A moderate business for export has been done to-day in a steady market with prices quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	801	bales.
Wheat	15,882	cwt.
Linseed	3,802	"
Gingelly	1,431	"
Poppyseed	1,115	"
Castorseed	3,910	"

EXCHANGE has been weak to-day, and the quotation for three months' sight Credits has declined from 1s. 7⅝d., at which we opened, to our quotation, but without bringing out Bills. Transactions in Telegraphic, for December transfer, at 1s. 7½d. were reported, between Banks ; but the rate could not be repeated. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills	on Demand	1s. 7¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7¼d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 7½d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight	2·07½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, but with not much passing either for Money or Account. The cash price of Fours was put up to 203¼ for a time, but at closing 103 3-16 was again the quotation, and 103 for the end of the month. 105¼ is the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—The feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip continues to favour buyers, and we note a decline of Rs. 10 and upwards in the shares of several Companies ; a few on the other hand, having advanced to the extent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share at our quotations. Bombay National, Hingoli, and Mercantile Press shares are Rs. 5 higher ; and Sind have advanced Rs. 10. Bapty Flour are Rs. 2 ; and Bombay Flour Rs. 10 higher ; Bombay Ice are Rs. 3 up. Bombay Bank shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 905 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅜.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	93¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¼
4½ per cent. "	86⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅝
Bar Silver	51.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th October, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	10	51	3	38
Teheran	6	2	17	...	25
Suez	6	2	5	1	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 6th October, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	9	...	2
" Madras	...	24	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 5.

10 p.m.	75·7

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6.

6 a.m.	76·0
10 a.m.	80·6
2 a.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HYDE—Sept 16, at Eaton-rise, Eling, W, wife of Rev H B Hyde, M A, Bengal Eccl Estbt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MURRAY—SWEET—Sept 11, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, Capt A J Murray, 1st Batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Caroline Helen, daughter of Lieut Col H B Sweet, of Lennox Towers, Southsea, late 39th M N I.

SCOBELL—MILLET—Sept 15, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge. Rev J F Scobell, Senior Chaplain of Allahabad, N-W P, to Elizabeth, daughter of late R L Watson, Calgarth-park, Westmorland, and widow of late Col A H Millett, B P C, Inspector-General of Police, Berar, H A D.

DEATHS.

BEVERIDGE—Sept 12, at The Croft, St Ann's-road, Eastbourne, Herman, son of Henry Beveridge, B C S, aged 4.

BRAND—Sept 12, at Weston-super-Mare, Frances, wife of W Brand, late Government of India, Examiner in the Department of Public Works, Burma.

CARMICHAEL—Sept 15, at Hove, West Brighton, Annabella, wife of C P Carmichael, C S I, daughter of late John Crofton, Solicitor, Lincoln's-inn.

DANIELL—Sept 15, at Babbacombe, Torquay, Edward Webb Stone Daniell, Capt in H M late Indian Navy.

HALE—Sept 15, at Chilworth, Oxfordshire, Fanny Shawe Millet Hale, widow of late George H Hale, Capt, Bengal Army, aged 53.

MARTINDALE—Sept 14, at Hutton John, Cumberland, Geoffrey Spencer Martindale, son of Arthur H T Martindale, Madras C S, aged 3.

MATHESON—Sept 12, at Cork-street, Farquhar Matheson, formerly of Calcutta, aged 83.

MURDOCK—Sept 15, at Lonsdale House, Bedford, Andrew Wilkie Murdock, formerly of Tunbridge-Wells, and Serajgunge, Bengal.

PUNTHAKY—Sept 26, at London, suddenly of heart disease, Kaikhosroo Kaicobad Punthaky, B.A. of Oxford University, the dearly beloved grandson of Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthaky, aged 32 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

SWINBURNE—Sept 14, at Victoria-street, S W, J Digby M Swinburne, Surg, 19th Bengal Lancers, son of Maj-Genl J D Swinburne, aged 28.

WYLDE-BROWN—Sept 16, William Wylde-Browne, late Capt in H M Indian Army, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LESLIE—September 17, at Rangoon, the wife of Surgeon John T W Leslie, M B, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

PLOWDEN—At "Eric's Own," Simla, Lady Plowden, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRESSWEL—September 25, at Masulipatam, of paralysis and heat apoplexy, Mr J Cresswell, late Pensioned Tahsildar of Bunder, Kistna District, aged 58 years.

EDWARDS—October 3, at No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta, suddenly, Jessie Patrick, wife of Thomas Edwards, aged 49 years.

MITNISH—October 2, at Lahore, John Mitnish, Government Pensioner, aged 73 years.

SWINTON.—September 20, killed in action near Changsil, Lushai, Robert Rundall Swinton, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"FACT" should call the attention of the police to the matter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1890.

THERE is only one feature of Mr. Acworth's careful and searching report upon the recent Municipal defalcations which we can complain of, and that is that its great length makes it impossible for us to reproduce it. Mr. Acworth has gone to the very bottom of the case, and has exposed as fully as it is possible for them to be exposed the conditions under which the ward clerk, Jamsetjee Muncherjee, was enabled to appropriate over Rs. 30,000 of the money of the Municipality before his defalcations were found out. The report explains clearly and in great detail how the work of assessment and collection is distributed, and how under the system provided in the "Manual of Municipal Assessment Accounts" an endeavour is made to check the processes of collection and account in their various stages. A ward clerk, though he has only Rs. 35 a month to live upon, has a great deal to do. He is at once an inspecting and a collecting functionary. It is his duty to undertake a daily inspection of properties for assessment, as well as the inspection of houses in respect of which remission is asked for on account of their being vacant. He has to serve and collect upon wheel-tax schedules, water bills, and general and halalcore taxes ; to serve notices on defaulters, and to exhibit and execute warrants. So far for his out-door work. But he has also a tolerably heavy burden of office work as well. He has to write up from his field-book the results of his inspection and collections ; to make up and send in remittance reports ; and above all things, if practice is brought into line with theory, he has to account for the bills which he takes out, either by producing the bills themselves or vouchers representing them, or by producing their equivalent in cash. But it is scarcely with the duties of the ward clerk themselves that the Corporation have now to deal ; but rather with the correlative duties resting upon the superior officers of these functionaries ; and, first of all, Mr. Acworth sets forth the routine of the ward office so far as it concerns the ward superintendent. Upon him it devolves to distribute the collection bills as they are received from the head office amongst the ward clerks, entering them before despatch in the ward collection-book. The ward superintendent is thus responsible for the due registration of every bill that comes from the head office. He is responsible, too, for either its return or for its equivalent in cash. It is an essential feature of the system provided in the "Manual" that no more bills should be issued on any one day to any one clerk than may be reasonably expected to be served within the day, and that on his return to the ward office he shall account for every bill that has been entrusted to him.

Thus the idea is that the ward superintendent shall day by day enforce the ward clerk's responsibility in regard to the bills daily issued to him. It should be stated here that there is a third way in which temporarily at all events the ward clerk can satisfy the conditions of accountability. He may produce either undelivered bills or their money value, or he may produce receipts from ratepayers with whom he has temporarily left unpaid bills for purposes of verification ; and this receipt system, it will be seen later on, proved in Jamsetjee's hands a most effective medium for eluding detection. The system as it stands seems to have been well devised, and if day by day the theoretical accountability of the ward clerk to his immediate superior had been enforced, Jamsetjee would have had a very brief career in defalcation. But Mr. Acworth finds that the standing orders prescribing the ward superintendent's responsibilities in connection with the custody of bills and receipts have never been complied with in any ward. Instead of a daily issue of bills sufficient for collection within the day, and the daily return of cash, of receipts or of uncollected bills up to the value and number of the day's issues, batches of bills have been handed over to the ward clerks as soon as they have been entered on the ward register, the ward clerk keeping them in his own custody in a drawer of his own in the ward office. Mr. Acworth plainly tells the Corporation that this is in direct contravention of the orders contained in the "Manual," but that the practice has always existed to the full knowledge of the whole department ; and though under the circumstances he refrains from holding the ward superintendents and the assessors blameable, he makes no secret of it that this departure from the rule has contributed in a very important degree to the success with which the defaulter kept his operations from view. We have said that the practice of granting receipt for bills unpaid, but left with the ratepayers for verification, has had much to do in bringing about this scandal. One of Jamsetjee's methods, after having received payment of bills running individually into thousands of rupees, was to keep the money and to account for the absence of both bills and cash by producing a receipt, the printed form of which he in common with every other ward clerk would carry about with him, and the signature of which he had forged A typical case of this kind was a payment of considerably over Rs. 3,000 made to him by the Manockjee Petit Mill Company on the 8th June, 1889. It was paid on the day it was presented, and there was no need, therefore, for giving a receipt for the bill. Jamsetjee, however, kept the money, after having of course given a receipted bill for it ; and by way of voucher handed in a receipt with the signature of one of the mill officials forged. This sham voucher served its purpose for an astonishingly long time. The Manockjee Petit Company's bill remained on the books for the rest of that financial year, and it was transferred to the ward collection book of the present year, and the sham voucher passed the audit. But in order that no undue attention should be called to it, an erasure was made of the figure 3, so that it appeared in the ward book as a modest Rs. 258—a sum scarcely large enough to challenge attention. We need not go through the whole of the cases dealt with in the report. Mr. Acworth has gone into them with an almost forensic insight, and has thrown as much light upon the motives and methods of the delinquent as the most careful investigation could yield. Here we may suggest that there is one point, however, upon which we should have been glad if Mr. Acworth had expressed his opinion. We refer to the practice of taking receipts from ratepayers with whom bills have been left for verification. Doubtless something of the kind is absolutely necessary, for where the bill amounts to a large sum and includes several items, the ratepayer is entitled to have the claim before him for sufficient time to enable him to verify it. But we have seen that where other circumstances favour a dishonest collector, the practice of the department of accepting a bill receipt as a voucher temporarily alternative to money or to an unpaid bill can be turned to very bad account. Outsiders must necessarily be diffident in making suggestions upon a technical point like this ; but it seems to us that it would be worth while to devise some means by which it might henceforth be the rule that the bill alone should be accepted by the office as an alternative for the money demanded in it. The convenience of a tax-payer who wished to enquire into the demand made upon him could possibly be met by giving him an abstract of the bill, and in this way it would be possible to make it an absolute rule that a bill should never be left unless it were paid. As Mr. Acworth points out, it could scarcely be possible to forge a bill, even if blank forms were available, as they are all stamped with the Assessor and Collector's signature. The forging of a bill receipt, however, is an easier matter, and Jamsetjee, therefore, gave it an important place amongst his operations. This, *prima facie* is a strong reason for doing away if practicable with bill receipts.

Even with receipts to help him, however, the defaulting ward clerk would have been checked much earlier in his career if the theory of the "Manual" had been carried out with reasonable vigilance. The practice, Mr. Acworth says, would have been too hazardous to adopt if the ward superintendent, in accordance with the standing orders on the subject, had day by day taken note of the bills and receipts, in the possession of the ward clerk. He might have been taken in by the signature, but every time that he checked the collection-book this voucher would have been a reminder to him, at least until the erasure was made, that Rs. 3,258 were outstanding from a ratepayer who certainly never pleaded poverty, and as certainly would never capriciously dispute the reliability to the claim made upon him. "The fraud," Mr. Acworth says, "must have been blown up in a few weeks, unless there were some very exceptional reasons extant to account for the non-payment of bills on the part of wealthy individuals." The system, then, as a system, is excellent, and if it had been carried out Jamsetjee would have been stopped in his nefarious practices long before he had run up a sum of defalcations amounting to over Rs. 30,000. Why, then, was this excellent system so imperfectly followed? To this question the Municipal Commissioner answers with candour, and with no desire either to extenuate or to unduly blame, that the department is insufficiently manned to realise the ideal set before it. The successive superintendents of the ward in which these defalcations occurred showed a blameworthy lack of vigilance, there is no doubt, and they have been punished for it. But Mr. Acworth recognises that the ward superintendent has not the time which he should have for the duties of office supervision. He has issued strict injunctions that the directions contained in the "Manual" shall be scrupulously adhered to. But he has done this in the full consciousness, apparently, that he is asking the department to do more than it can sufficiently do with its present establishment. He asks, therefore, for an increase of establishment in order that the theory of the manual, with all its checks, safeguards, and prohibitions, shall be realised in practice. There is not likely, we believe, to be any serious difference between the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation as to the direction in which a remedy for the existing state of things is to be sought for. It is just possible—though we see no reason for the preference—that some members of the Corporation may prefer to have the subject enquired into by a committee before they sanction a not very extravagant present addition of Rs. 600 per month to the cost of the Assessor's department. It is always easy, of course, to respect the desire to move circumspectly and deliberately whenever an increase of expenditure is asked for. But it is certain that no enquiry which the strongest committee that might be formed could make would add materially to the information which Mr. Acworth has laid before the Corporation in his exhaustive report, and we suspect that the majority of the members, after they have mastered its details, will come to the conclusion that Mr. Acworth's proposals may very well be decided upon as they stand.

THE Corporation had a long agenda before them yesterday, but they attacked it with business-like alacrity, and disposed in a sitting of ordinary length of twelve out of thirty-three items, some of them subjects of sufficient importance to have excused loquacity. The questions of an additional Presidency Magistrate and of the provision for primary education in the city were both under brief discussion. As we anticipated would be the case, the Corporation by a unanimous vote adopted the very convincing statement of reasons against making the additional magistrate chargeable to the Municipality which has been recently drawn up. The case could not have been better put, though it was quite worth while to strengthen it by reminding Government of the fact we mentioned last week that the Municipal Act, in transferring from the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Small Causes Court the hearing of appeals against assessments, has sensibly reduced the claims of the Municipality upon the time of the magistrates, and that for such service as it gets from the Small Causes Courts it pays adequately in fees. We hope that Government will recognize the strength of the case which has been put forward on behalf of the city in this matter. It is not a mere "ignorant impatience of taxation" with which the proposals of Government have been confronted. They have been met by a moderate, reasoned, and respectful demonstration that what they have asked of the Municipality is something against universal practice in India, and is as much against equity as it is against precedent. At all events, if Government have any arguments other than *la raison du plus fort*—which we certainly do not expect them to advance in this connection—the citizens will be glad to hear what they are. Government have admitted that a fourth magistrate is urgently required in Bombay ; and all we ask of them is that they should meet the urgency as they would meet it if it had been any other of the large cities of the Presidency of which they had predicated it. The other question was discussed with the good temper which the tone of the Government letter invited, hostile though it was to the view taken by the majority of the Corporation. Mr. LeeWarner's letter, it is true, was not formally acquiesced in yesterday, and in view of the strong opinion in opposition to the views expressed in it which prevailed in the Corporation a few weeks ago, it is not surprising that the meeting thought it necessary to refer it back to the Committee who drew up the recent report on the subject. In that report, however, the Corporation expressed themselves as prepared loyally to carry out the provisions of the Act, and as the Advocate-General has told them what these provisions are, and what are the obligations which rest upon Government and the Municipality respectively in regard to education, we ought not to be far from the end of at all events immediate controversy on the subject. The Municipality have, in a word, with such help as they can get in the shape of fees and Government grant, to make adequate provision for primary education ; and a school authority with a reasonably accurate conception of its duty and with a certain sober enthusiasm for it, will have no difficulty in finding out what an adequate provision means and in securing the acquiescence of Government in its view. The provision already made varies, according to an informal educational census which Mr. Kirkham laid before the meeting yesterday, from two per cent. of children of school-going age amongst the low caste Hindus to a hundred per cent. amongst the Parsees. Somewhere between these two extremes a percentage of provision satisfying the condition of adequacy will be found, not by laying down an official ratio, but by watching the demands and the actual requirements of each district. *Solvitur ambulando* is all that need be said of the problem at present, and we very much question whether Government would be dogmatic in their interpretation of Section 61 of the Municipal Act.

OUR London correspondent, referring to a rumour that Mr. Justice Scott would probably not return to Bombay, says :—"The learned Judge, who likes Bombay and his work, has not, and never had, the slightest intention of severing his connection with India. The period of his absence from India expires in April, and it is just possible that he may remain in Egypt another twelve months ; but even this is problematical. I suspect that the erroneous report originated from some one who knows Mr. Justice Scott's excellent record remarking in private conversation how good a thing for Egypt it would be if his services could be permanently secured to that country. In no other way has the question of his stopping there altogether been mooted. Nine out of ten men in Mr. Scott's position would doubtless prefer an Indian High Court Judge's life, with its substantial emoluments and dignified surroundings, to almost any post in Egypt. It is true that Egypt is much closer to England, and that if an official there distinguishes himself the fact does not escape the attention of the home public. These are considerations that might very properly weigh with any ambitious Englishman, but, on the other hand, as a former resident in the country once remarked to me, when the chances of the adoption of a certain policy were under consideration, Egypt is a 'slippery place.' The principal—indeed we believe, the sole—object of Mr. Scott's visit to England was to confer with the Foreign Office respecting his proposed judicial reforms, which, if I am correctly informed, meet with the entire approval of the authorities in St. James's Park. Let us hope, for the sake of the Khedive's subjects, that Mr. Scott may find people nearer home equally ready to facilitate the important task he has undertaken."

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday considered the report of the Committee appointed by them to consider the question of the proposed appointment of an additional police magistrate for Bombay. Dr. Blaney proposed that the report be adopted and that the President be requested to address Government in accordance with the terms thereof. Dr. Viegas, in seconding the motion, said the Corporation had made out a good case why they were not bound to pay for a fourth magistrate ; while the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik argued that if the Corporation were to accept the proposal of Government they would be paying twice over for their work, which would certainly be unfair to the Municipality. Sir Henry Morland proposed as a rider, which was accepted by Dr. Blaney, that as several onerous duties which formerly fell to the magistracy to hear and determine, were, under the new Act, transferred to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, the President be requested to add a paragraph to the report representing the same. Dr. Blaney's proposition, together with the rider, being put to the vote was carried.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM moved, at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation (1) that Government letter No. 1991, Educational Department, dated 29th September, 1890, be recorded ; (2) that para. 3 containing the Advocate-General's exposition of the law be forwarded to the Joint Schools Committee for information and guidance and that it be an instruction to the Committee, whilst observing the strictest possible economy, to gradually raise the provision of primary education for the city to the point of reasonable adequacy ; (3) that in the opinion of the Corporation, the Municipal expenditure necessary for this purpose need not for years to come—say ten years—reach a sum equal to half per cent. on the rateable value of the property of the city." Dr. Cowasjee was, however, of opinion there was a good deal in the letter to consider, and that it would be wise to delay the matter for a little, to allow the letter to be considered by the Committee. He moved an amendment accordingly, which was carried.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRIKE IN THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The majority of the furnace men in Scotland have been paid off by the masters, and numbers have started for the North of England.

The production of pig iron is twenty thousand tons less weekly.

GERMANY AND THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The *Times* state that the Sultan of Zanzibar has agreed to accept four million of marks in return for the cession of the Coast line to Germany.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The old Tariff expired at midnight last night when there was a great rush made by Captains to enter their vessels at the Customs here before the new Tariff came in force

The steamer "Etruria" with an immense cargo on board was entered just one minute before midnight. The Customs receipt were the largest ever known.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. Isaac Hoyle, M. P. for the Heywood Division of S. E. Lanark, in reviewing the Cotton Trade, said that things were looking brighter and that no more corners were probable. He believed the American Cotton crop this year would exceed that of any previous year.

ANTICIPATED DISTRESS IN GANJAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The Gopalpore correspondent of the *Madras Times* wires a warning as to the state of affairs in the Ganjam district. He says there is considerable anxiety as to the intentions of Government regarding the commencement of the railway. Ganjam has had a succession of bad seasons; it is not expected that even an eight-anna paddy crop will be secured, and other crops are equally short. Emigration has taken away a large number of people, but if Government would commence earth-work for the railway emigration would cease, and people find employment.

THE MILITARY ATTACHE AT TEHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

General T. R. Gordon, Military Attaché at Teheran, purposes visiting India, during the coming winter.

LADY LANSDOWNE.

Lady Lansdowne's departure from England has been delayed. She is expected to join H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi on 18th November.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff lies in an almost hopeless condition at Teheran.

SAD ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT OGG.

Lieutenant Ogg, acting Adjutant of the Artillery at Jutogh, met with an accident whilst riding into the Simla Cantonment, on Friday night. He received a bad fracture to his elbow and his pony, which fell down the khud, was killed.

DEATH OF COLONEL CHARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Oct. 6.

News have been received in Poona by the English mail which arrived to-day of the death at Plymouth of Colonel William Wheaton Chard, Commandant of the Royal Fusiliers, stationed here. Colonel Chard left Poona on 18th July last, on six months' leave, on the recommendation of the medical board. He was suffering from an abscess on the liver. An operation was performed on him at noon on the 12th September, and he died on the same night. The sad news has been received with profound regret by the officers and men of the Royal Fusiliers, for Colonel Chard was highly popular with all of them.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The Hon'ble Mr. George Hamnett, newly appointed Member of Council, has to-day commenced proceedings against the *Madras Standard* for defamation.

THE MADRAS GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor visited the General Hospital this morning with the Surgeon-General. His Excellency this week intends making personal inspection of the slums of Madras.

GANESH KHIND GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

There not having been time on Saturday to complete the entire card for the Gymkhana meeting at Ganesh Khind, a couple of events came off this morning on the Ganesh Khind course, in the presence of a small gathering of spectators. The Victoria Cross Race had to be abandoned, and in its place a match between Mr. Davey's grey country-bred mare Maggie, and Mr. Kenna's grey Arab pony Transfer was substituted; owners up. The country-bred carried 10st. 9lb., against 10st. carried by the Arab. The distance was about a mile and a quarter, over the steeplechase course (ten fences). This proved to be a splendid race, and resulted in Transfer winning by a neck.

The only other event which came off this morning was the Jumping Competition for Ponies. Of the fourteen entries which originally appeared on the card, only four ponies actually competed. These were Mr. Davey's g cb m. Maggie; Mr. Younghusband's d cb g Wadhwan; Captain Forbes' g a p Kushtal; and Mr. Kenna's g a p Transfer. After each pony had been twice over the jump, Wadhwan and Kushtal were declared to have obtained the same number of marks. It was then decided to give Wadwan an additional mark as he had jumped rather better than the other pony, and thus Mr. Younghusband earned the prize.

I am sorry to have to report that Captain Foster, whose fine jumping Australian Redwing fell on top of him on Saturday, did not get off without serious injury, as was at first supposed. It now turns out that he has broken his collar-bone, and will have to lay up for some time. Nobody regrets that this accident should have happened more than does his Excellency the Governor.

A SERGEANT DROWNED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

A sergeant of the Ordnance Department was drowned to-day. He went down the river to superintend the transhipment of a cargo of powder of the Ordnance Stores for Rangoon, and when returning to the boat he slipped on the ladder and fell into the water, knocking his head against the gunwale, which must have stunned him. He never rose, and his body has not yet been recovered.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Oct. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior left here for Bombay this afternoon.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The first match in this tournament was played off on the *maidan* yesterday evening. The two teams were as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana		vs.	7th Fusiliers.	
Mr. C. Gray	No. 1		Mr. T. P. England	No. 1
Mr. E. E. Steel	,, 2		Mr. C. FitzClarence	,, 2
Mr. E. L. Barton	,, 3		Mr. C. C. Carr	,, 3
Mr. F. A Prevost	Back		Mr. W. B. Hickie	Back.

Play began almost punctually at the advertised hour, 4-15 p.m., and the 7th Fusiliers scored in the first quarter, and again twice over in the subsequent rounds, before Bombay could make a point. The home team, however, then pulled themselves together, and played twice as well as they had previously done, and with such success that the balance of three goals against them was wiped off, and the score stood at three-all. In the last round but one the Fusiliers again put in a goal, and the Bombay team, in the final quarter, failing to add another point, the Fusiliers were left winners by 4 goals to 3.

The Fusiliers' play all round was perhaps the best of the two, in pace and in backing up each other especially. The Bombay combination was not so good, and in the first half of the afternoon they seemed to be all at sea, fair chances at the ball being missed over and over again. Later on, when put on their mettle, they rode faster and hit straighter and more accurately, and the interest was kept sustained up to the last few minutes. We hold over a fuller account of the game till to-morrow.

The match for to-morrow, at the same hour, will be:—

18th Hussars.		vs.	7th Hussars.	
Colors.—Blue and Yellow Stripes.			*Colors.*—Blue and Yellow Harlequin.	
Capt. G. Birch	No. 1		Mr. E. W. Sutton	No. 1
Capt. P. S. Marling	,, 2		Mr. D. Haig	,, 2
Capt. B. St. G. Daly	,, 3		Mr. R. G. Brooke	,, 3
Capt H. T. Laming	Back.		Mr. R. M. Poore	Back.

Umpires—Lt. W. B. Hickie and Mr. P. B. Savile.

THE MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to say that your leader in this morning's issue on the subject of the Municipal Servants' Bill has done valuable public service by hitting off precisely the weak points of the Bill. It must be admitted as claimed by the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West that the Bill has had ample time allowed to it by Government for public discussion. It is equally true, nevertheless, that it has not received that close and searching attention from the public, which its repressive and sweeping character deserved. Here is an enactment which proposes to make a large class of men criminally responsible for acts which may often be quite involuntary, and which may be as much the result of ignorance as of wilful default. The class of men thus affected is for the most part entirely unlettered and voiceless, and that ought to have made our legislators and the public all the more careful. But it seems nothing will now stop the headlong course of the Bill, and we may take it that the Bill will be added to our statute-book unless a higher authority interposes.

The objections to the Bill have been very well stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal in his speech in the Council. They were also fully stated by Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta in his minute of dissent attached to the report of the Committee of the Corporation, which considered the Bill, and were restated by me at the meeting of the Corporation which adopted the report. At the Corporation's meeting the reporters were excluded at the instance of the Commissioner out of a fear that the report of the discussion might lead to a strike among the Municipal servants. It is well that the same fear had no effect on the Legislative Council, and the public is now in possession of as full a statement of the objections to the Bill as it need have. You, too, have been good enough to emphasize the objections. Let us hope, although it is hoping against hope, that this exposure of the Bill will have its due effect before the Bill becomes law. The objections may be briefly summarized under three heads:—(1.) The Bill is intended to replace the old bye-laws, but it is far more extensive in its application and penal in its effect. (2.) The occasion of the Bill is supposed to be the late strikes, but it entirely ignores the real cause of the strikes. It assumes that it was the perverseness of the labourers that was alone at fault, whereas, as pointed out by Mr. Javerilal, it was the system of blackmail and oppression established by the muccadums of the Health Department that was the real cause. (3.) It does not discriminate between individual default and default in combination, and makes an error of judgment and unavoidable absence from duty as liable to penalty in the same degree as wilful disobedience. It is hardly necessary to amplify or illustrate these objections in view of the full exposition they have already had. Sufficient to say that the remedy proposed is likely to be worse than the disease it is intended to cure. It seems likely to cause discontent and suspicion among the class of men it is sought to restrain, and may bring on the very evils which are desired to be provided against. The whole proceeding looks like the treatment an unskilful physician adopts without carefully arriving at a correct diagnosis. The measure is altogether too drastic for its purpose. A less severe and a more limited measure would have served the object better. As I have said above, it is hardly to any purpose that any discussion of the Bill can now be made. The objections have only to be put on record in order to show that the Bill has not the entire acquiescence of the Bombay public, and to put the higher supervising authorities on their guard against dangers to which the local authorities have not paid sufficient heed.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, Oct. 5

GUP FROM BOMBAY.

"In *Truth* of May, 15 last" writes Mr. Labouchere I reproduced and commented upon a singular paragraph which had appeared in the *Broad Arrow* under the title of "Gup from Bombay," and which referred, in an occult and enigmatical manner, to a "battle royal between a burra-burra sahib and a syce," with the consequences. I made an effort to put an interpretation upon the enigma, and appealed to the editor of the *Broad Arrow* to answer my suggestions, but he refrained. Since then it seems that two native journals have got into hot water with the Bombay Government for reprinting my paragraph, with their own comments, and there has been some sort of police inquiry in Bombay, which has established the fact that the Commander-in-Chief at that place had a syce, who died of pneumonia, though what that has to do with the *Broad Arrow* paragraph I do not understand. Finally, the *Times of India* having written an article on what it calls the process of "nailing a lie to the counter," the *Broad Arrow* sums up the situation in the passage quoted below. I wanted an explanation from the *Broad Arrow*, and here it is. But after reading this explanation, and the *Times of India* article, and the police report, and the official correspondence, the "Gup from Bombay" mystery seems to me quiet as mysterious as it was when I last alluded to it:—

"The thanks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay are clearly due to the *Times of India*, for having mathematically demonstrated that a correspondent who writes "Poona" writes "Bombay"; that the fact of a syce dying of pneumonia at the latter place is conclusive proof that no syce ever died of any other complaint any where else but that if one, nevertheless, did die at Poona, and not of pneumonia then it must still be the syce who died at Bombay of pneumonia, and that in any case wherever any syce died, if any syce did die anywhere of any malady whatever, that syce cannot fail to have been the syce of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and therefore it is a lie that the syce was not the syce of the Commander-in-Chief, or, if he was, that he died, or if he died that he died at Poona or if he died at Poona, that he died of pneumonia, because the pneumonia syce died at Bombay, &c."

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

The season is alas! at an end, and we shall soon be scattered far and wide, some to enjoy another good time on the Delectable Mountains, some to desks and ledgers in Bombay, and others to wander about from camp to camp engaged in the responsible, but somewhat monotonous, occupation of governing the country. It is very sad, but we can, at all events, console ourselves with the knowledge that we have done ourselves pretty proud, and that we have had one of the most rattling rollicking seasons that ever was known. There has not been a single hitch from beginning to end, except perhaps certain rather ignominious conclusions to the noble game of cricket. But if we burn the candle at both ends, and in the middle, something must go wrong somewhere; and in this case it was the cricket. This last week has been one of the most lively and busy ones that we have had during the whole monsoon; and we have kept the ball a-rolling full steam ahead until arrival at the terminus. We had another performance of our dear old "Blue-beard" on Tuesday at the Soldiers' Institute, with as crowded a house as ever. I don't think I said nearly enough in praise of the performance in my last letter; in fact it would be difficult to say half enough in a dozen letters. It went better than ever on the fourth night. There is a freshness and vivacity about Fatima's acting, singing, and dancing that never palls; and on the boards of a London theatre she would not fail to draw enthusiastic audiences night after night. By-the-bye, my esteemed *confrere*, Mr. O'Toole, says that what little dancing she had to do she did well. I don't know what he calls a little dancing; but I should think the quantity was as fine and large as the quality. She had a great deal to do, and remarkably well she did it, both in the way of *pas-seuls* and in connection with others of the *dramatis personæ*. To talk, as the above eminent authority does, of Ali Sloper being less active than he used to be is sheer nonsense. His limbs fly about in all directions in the most wonderful way, till one is puzzled to know if they belong to him or not; and he is simply activity personified. What my friend means by Selim having less "stickiness" than he used to have I know not. Perhaps the P. D. may have had something to do with it. I did not mention the topical song in my former description of the burlesque. Most topical songs are meant to be amusing and nothing else; but in this case it was not only amusing but extremely pretty as well. It was sung in verse by Ali Sloper, Fatima, Shacabac, and Sister Ann, and was introduced by an original little bit of dialogue. On finding that a topical song is expected Ali is in despair, as he knows nothing about one, but the leader of the orchestra solemnly hands up an enormous written score for each of the singers, and thus they get to business. The refrain is "Just in the Old Sweet Way"; and two of the verses run as follows:—

"This week to the races each day we all go,
Just in the old sweet way,
In our best sporting coats make no end of a show,
Just in the old sweet way.

We find out a horse that is certain to win,
Then rush to the bookies and plank down our tin,
When some blessed outsider comes galloping in,
Just in the old sweet way.

When the rupee has in value increased,
Just in the old sweet way,
It's a subject we talk of a lot in the East,
Just in the old sweet way.

For sometimes it's up and sometimes it's down,
I hope that it will some day reach half a crown,
Then I'll go home and have a real good time in town,
Just in the old sweet way."

Needless to say the audience were delighted at each new verse from Captain Hobday's inexhaustible repertoire; and encored the song again and again, just in the old sweet way. "Blue-beard" has been a magnificent success; and as for beating the record with anything else, why if an approach is even made to it we shall be very gratified.

On Wednesday there was one of the capital subscription dances at the Gymkhana. There was a good attendance, though the numbers fell off a little to the end, a succession of late nights apparently beginning to make themselves felt even by the seasoned veterans of the Poona campaign. We did not have the Worcestershire band on this occasion; but the 2nd Grenadiers made a grateful and comforting substitute. They played some of the old familiar valses, of which we never weary; and some comparatively new ones of which Eldorado is now a favourite amongst us. The floor was, of course, all that it should be. On Friday the Bombay Infantry Mess witnessed the last of the very enjoyable series of dances given by the three regiments stationed in Poona. Certainly the ball-room might have been built in a more convenient shape for dancing if the architect had known for what purpose it was to have been utilized, for it is a good deal too long and narrow; but, apart from this, these are most charming entertainments. The hosts and hostesses have the knack of making every one feel at home and welcome from first to last; and nothing is neglected in the way of good things to eat and drink, tents and cosy nooks for sitting out, music and whist to make the entertainment a success. A great many people were present; and every one was very sorry when it was all over. That little room at the end of the verandah, where admission is strictly limited to the male sex only, is one of the most ripping places in Poona, for good fellowship and a smoke and a drink. One of the gallant regiments has a long march before it, and its loss will be widely felt.

The Cross Country Races came off on Tuesday and Thursday on the Yerrowda Course. The racing was very good indeed, but by this time most of the horses' form is pretty and known; and we could pick out a horse that was certain to win, then rush to the bookies and plank down our tin, without much fear that a blessed outsider would come galloping in, just in the old sweet way. Consequently favourable odds were not easily obtained; and you were more likely to lose than win by backing the winner in the totalisator, as the spoils had to be divided amongst so many that the price of the ticket often about equalled the share of the winnings. There was a most miscellaneous collection of totalisators' and bookies' stalls, which were patronised by all sorts and conditions of men. Our Aryan brother seems to take very kindly to this feature of our national sport. On each day the weather was very threatening, but it managed to hold off till the very end of the second day, when down it came cats and dogs, with thunder and lightning in profusion, and we had a very wet drive home. Four or five regiments had refreshment tents on the ground with many cunning and wily drinks and excellent sweeties from Mr. Peliti's; and as the proprietors were never satisfied till every one had been to patronise each tent we had a merry old time. As regards the races, a number of them were three miles long; and the course was so entrenched and much of it out of sight, not much of the race was visible except the start and the finish. The elements were not so propitious yesterday when the Gymkhana races, which had been twice put off, were run at Ganesh Khind. It rained very heavily at intervals, and a good many people thought discretion the better part of valour, and stayed away. But the weather was not allowed to stop the show for a third time; and in spite of intermittent rain and a sloppy ground the events came off with a reasonable amount of success. The weather is rather various and uncertain at present, and will probably continue so till we go into the cold weather with a jump. On the prize-giving at the Horse Show on Friday the weather was very unpleasant; and in spite of the fact that some very good animals were exhibited, people were glad to get away early.

The picture exhibition has now closed. It contained a larger number of pictures than usual that it was a real pleasure to look at. But surely the time has come when only pictures that have attained a certain standard of merit should be admitted. It is pain and grief to see a really good picture next to the most crude although of a mere beginner, who has no knowledge of the elementary principles of drawing or colouring, and whose perspective is conspicuous by its absence. Now the improvement would be to classify the pictures that are admitted; and hang originals and copies on separate screens. At present they are apparently arranged without any reference to this consideration. The general opinion is that the prizes have been given very fairly; though a most life-like painting of a weather-beaten old sailor smoking a clay pipe, named "On the look-out," deserved to have some notice taken of it. The number of pleasing views of Indian scenery, especially of Bombay itself, shows what excellent studies this country offers to the artist. Perhaps, on the whole, the water-colours were better than the oils, and the landscapes than the figure-paintings. The photographs were many of them extremely good.

So the season is passed and gone, worse luck. It has been a particularly enjoyable one; and every visitor who has come to Poona has made up his or her mind to return here on the earliest opportunity. The season has, however, been rather wanting in events of one class that generally form part of it. There have been no marriages, and only one engagement; and the dress-makers and bouquet-makers are consequently in despair. But perhaps our young people will see fit to mend their ways in the coming cold weather, and settle things properly just in the old sweet way.

And now I can go up to Rosherville with a light heart, knowing that the last of these letters is composed, signed, sealed, and delivered.

THE KHOTI RYOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Being aware of the fact that attempts are being made by Khots and their sympathisers to turn the current of public feeling against Government interference with the relations between the Khots and the oppressed helpless Ryots in the Ratnagiri District, I beg to make a few remarks in the interests of the latter, and thus try to enable the public to guard themselves against forming a partial opinion on the matter.

Ever since the "old and bad practice of collecting what the Khot chooses to call the half or the third of each field" was revived by Government Resolution No. 2474 of 1876 on the mistaken assumption that the introduction of the Survey Settlement there in 1870 was only a tentative and temporary measure, and that therefore the guarantee once given could be withdrawn, the Ryots are compelled to pay to the Khot five to ten times what they had to pay since the introduction of the survey; and in consequence of their inability to meet the Khots' demands, attachments of Ryots holdings and private property have become more frequent.

And it is not only the Ryot, who is thus a sufferer by his being obliged to pay rent in kind, variable in amount according to the actual crops of each year; the Government, and consequently the public, are greater sufferers than they. Their share is fixed, at least for the period of the Survey Settlement, until the next revision, and the Khot has to pay no more than that share at a money value, while he is to derive all the profit which is the result *not* of *his* capital and *his* exertions, but of the capital and exertions of the State itself on the one hand, and of the individual Ryots on the other. The State, indeed, makes a sacrifice, for a certain period, of its revenue arising from improved administration and extension of public works, but leaves it to him to take from the Ryot a share in the improvements made by the Ryot himself at his own cost, without making any distinction between such improvements and those which are due to causes altogether unconnected with individuals; and this for the only reason that the Khots have for some time held the position of middlemen between the Ryots and the Government! (In connection with this point Mr. Nairne's views expressed in his Memorandum of the 9th of March, 1875, are worth noticing.)

If it is deemed desirable to recognise the position of the Khots, as entitled to something over and above the assessment justly due on account of the lands cultivated by "privileged occupancy tenants," a reasonable percentage may be allowed to the Khots, subject to the condition that the amount once so fixed shall not be liable to be enhanced during the period of the Survey Assessment, for which a guarantee may have been given to the Khot. And this scheme will be in accordance with the views of several eminent officers, judicial and revenue, like Messrs. Havelock, Birdwood, &c., and with the views of the Bombay Government in 1873, which are expressed in Mr. Chief Secretary Chapman's Circular letter of 9th July.

In para. 29th of the abovesaid Government Resolution of 1876 it is mentioned that "Government entertain no doubt that the settlement sanctioned is fair to the Khots," but that it "may be questioned" whether "it is as advantageous as it should be to the tenants."

The "boons" which the Resolution was proposed to secure to the Ryots were:—"1st, permanency of tenure; 2nd, fixed rates of rent; 3rd, protection from all demands extra to the rent." The Bombay Act No. 1 of 1880, passed to bring about the state of affairs contemplated in the above Resolution, has now been in operation for nearly ten years. Government have, therefore, a fine opportunity to judge whether it has fulfilled their expectations at its introduction. Whatever judgment Government may form on this point, it can hardly be maintained that the Act is not a complete failure as far as the welfare of the Ryots is concerned.

On account of the over-population of Ratnagiri and consequently the division and sub-division of properties there, the advantages which might perhaps be expected from the Khots under circumstances other than the existing ones, both by Government and Ryots, cannot now be reasonably hoped for. Government may now depend upon it, that so long as the appraisement system is in force—no matter what theoretically beneficial modification it may undergo, the relations between the Khot and his Ryots cannot but be unsatisfactory. The system will ever operate harshly, even where everything may be assumed to satisfy the requirements of the law. If one compares the portion of produce actually left in the hands of the Ryot in Ratnagiri, with that of his brother-Ryot in some other district, he will be less surprised to find that the Ryots there are in a miserable plight. If the Ryot were not to leave his home after the monsoons and to pass a greater part of the year in disagreeable and hard labour at Bombay or somewhere else, it would be questioned whether he could drag on his existence at all! The share of the crops permitted by the law as due for rent to the Khot is, without a shadow of doubt, unreasonable; and besides, the appraisement system gives the Khot a full scope to make it still more unreasonable. If the appraisement system, which is the principal cause of discontent, cannot but be retained in some form or other, Government must appoint as many trained and impartial officers as are absolutely required to go the round in a village personally to superintend the Khot's inspection and appraisement of each field at harvest time, while the crop is standing, and decide on the spot before the crop is permitted to be reaped, any differences that may arrive between a Ryot and his Khot. But, here, it must be borne in mind that the appointment of stipendiary officers is not, in the least, desirable in the economy of public revenue. Under the existing state of affairs, the helpless Ryot is, in many cases, forced to accept as the lesser of two evils, of the estimate made by the influential Khot, rather than suffer his crops to wither till the differences between him and his Khot are settled by the proper authorities.

Under these circumstances it is impossible for a just and benign Government like ours to turn still a deaf ear to the piteous groans of the long-neglected Khoti Ryots; and, moreover, it is lately understood that Government have been prepared to consider seriously the burning Khoti question. It is, therefore, most earnestly hoped that the Local Government officials interested in the Ryots and the Ratnagiri Agriculturists' Relief Association, Bombay, would cling with noble preseverance to the noble work of placing before Government in right earnest the real grievances of the Ryots, till Government are pleased:—

To fix on a plan of settlement which shall be sufficiently comprehensive and yet simple, practical, and free from complication; and

To adopt every other possible measure calculated to prevent the Khots thirsting for despotic power from trespassing any longer on the Ryots' patience. Old circumstances have now considerably altered; and who knows that the Ryots, even though goaded to madness, will never resort to something very disagreeable—and even illegal? Rude, untutored words are their only means of complaint, and in these they pour forth their woes! Only he who cares to enter into the spirit of such words, can know that their sufferings are past description, and that the hearts they spring from are burning with rage at the high-handed policy of the Khots.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1890. D. S.

***Our correspondent speaks with perhaps injudicious warmth; but his letter is the first plea on behalf of the Ryots under Khoti tenure that has reached us, and we give it in his own words.—Ed., *B. G.*

A subaltern going to India from England is allowed to borrow from the India Office an advance of £65. The loan is repayable in five equal monthly instalments. For the purpose of repayment, the rupee is fixed at 1s. 5d.; the total to be repaid being Rs. 917-10-4. But at the present moment the rupee is at 1s. 8½d., and it is still rising. The subaltern, therefore, who is paying his advance at the present rate of exchange, will pay the Government, *Truth* says, £78 at the least, and possibly more. £13 is thus exacted on a loan of £65 for six months, which represents interest at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum.

GREENHALGH *VS.* THE STEWARDS W. I. T. CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, dated 30th September last, which appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, we are instructed by the Stewards to say that the withdrawal of the suit by Greenhalgh was absolutely unconditional so far as the Stewards are concerned, and the correspondence which passed between Messrs. Roughton and Byrne and ourselves with reference to the withdrawal, a copy of which we send you, and, if you have room for it, request that you will publish, establishes this beyond all question.

Greenhalgh has now said, through his solicitors, that the withdrawal was only unconditional in form, but was in reality on an understanding that he was to get his license back, and he has also asserted that he has received a sum of money to induce him to withdraw the suit.

With reference to this allegation, Greenhalgh has all along been informed both personally by Dr. Gaye in his official capacity as Honorary Secretary of the Turf Club, and through Messrs. Roughton and Byrne by us, that the Stewards were prepared impartially to consider any further application which he might have to make to them, but that an indispensable preliminary to their entertaining any such application from him was an unconditional withdrawal of his suit; and as he now asserts that the withdrawal of the suit was not unconditional, the answer of the Stewards to that allegation is that they have again revoked his license.—Yours, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.
Solicitors for the Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 6th October, 1890.

Bombay, 1st September, 1890.

D. GREENHALGH *vs.* A. C. GAYE AND OTHERS.

Dear Sirs,—We are instructed by our client to withdraw this suit, and send you herewith consent-order for withdrawal accordingly, which please sign and return to us to-day. Our client has taken this course in reference to previous suggestions as to compromise and with the view that under the circumstances which have transpired since the Stewards published their decision revoking his license the Stewards cannot do otherwise than immediately restore his license on a reconsideration of these circumstances. Please let us know your clients' intention as soon as possible.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) ROUGHTON & BYRNE.

Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen.

Bombay, 1st September, 1890.

GAYE AND OTHERS *vs.* GREENHALGH.

Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of your letter of this date and we will at once forward a copy of it to our clients, and take their instructions concerning it.

In the meantime, however, we have to state that there has never at any time been any suggestion on the part of our clients nor by us, on their behalf, as to a compromise of the suit. Your client has all along been informed that there were only two ways of putting an end to this suit. One was for the suit to go to a hearing and be determined by the Court, and the other was for your client *unconditionally* to withdraw it, and we may point out that the consent-order which you have sent to us is not an unconditional withdrawal, inasmuch as it provides that each party shall pay their own costs. We think it extremely unlikely that our clients will agree to any withdrawal of the suit upon those terms. We will, however, forward a copy of your letter to our clients, together with a copy of the consent-order, and take their instructions with regard to it.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,

Messrs. Roughton and Byrne.

Bombay, 3rd September 1890.

GAYE AND OTHERS *vs.* GREENHALGH.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, forwarding to us a consent-order for withdrawal of this suit, we are instructed to inform you that our clients decline to accept any terms, except unconditional withdrawal on the part of your client from the suit.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

Messrs. Roughton and Byrne.

Bombay, 5th September 1890.

GREENHALGH *vs.* THE STEWARDS OF THE W. I. T. CLUB.

Dear Sirs,—As requested by your last letter, we enclose a consent-order for the unconditional withdrawal of this suit, which please sign and return to us to-day.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) ROUGHTON & BYRNE.

Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

GAYE AND OTHERS *vs.* GREENHALGH.

Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of your letter herein of this day.

If your client intends to withdraw this suit unconditionally, the proper course is to send to us a consent-precipe, addressed to the Prothonotary to draw up an order of Court, dismissing the suit under Rule 74 and the precipe must, of course, state that the order should direct the payment of the defendant's costs of this suit by the plaintiff.

If you will send as a precipe in that form we will sign it.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) CRAGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

Messrs. Roughton and Byrne.

Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

GREENHALGH *vs.* GAYE.

Dear Sirs,—Herewith is precipe as suggested, which please sign, and return to us.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) ROUGHTON & BYRNE.

Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen.

Mr. D. Greenhalgh sends us a copy of a letter he has sent to Major Elliot, in reply to that published on Saturday:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter which appeared in the *Times of India* yesterday, your statement that the cheque was not given as a present, *i. e.* a recompense, is false. You are well aware you asked me what my expenses were, and if Rs. 5,000 would cover legal and other expenses I had been put to. You surely, after admitting you are doubtful as to the evidence you gave being correct, on which evidence I was unjustly suspended, would not expect I should pay legal expenses and receive no remuneration for my losses, by being so long out of work, incurred unjustly. You know that I could not afford to do this, as you are aware and state in your letters that I am a poor man.

2. Your statement regarding Dr. Gaye is also false. I could not, and dare not, say such a thing regarding him.

3. As above mentioned, your statement that your cheque was given as a guarantee, is false, and the conversation supposed to have been carried on between us on the presentation of the cheque is so far falsely represented. Captain Tinley did not enter the room till after the cheque was given and our conversation concluded. Your letters prove this, as you say in your letter of the 4th September from Deesa. "No one knows of the guarantee, except you and I, and if it ever gets out, I shall know you are not worthy of any interest whatsoever."

4. The remainder of your letter I do not think it necessary to remark upon now, as it seems to consist of arguments as to the probability of the cheque having been given as a present or otherwise, and there is no need to discuss probabilities, knowing that the cheque was in fact given as a present, and that your statement that it was a guarantee is false. I have this morning received a letter from the Secretary of the W. I. T. Club saying that my license has been again revoked. This is the second time that you have influenced the Stewards to injure me, and they have again acted on a one-sided statement without giving me a hearing; but I have every confidence that I shall be able again to regain my position when all the circumstances are laid before the Court.

5. It is false that on the Poona Racecourse I said I should return the cheque when I got back my license. The statement as to our conversation after the first day's racing is misrepresented. What passed was that you asked me to return the cheque. The cheque was given to me as a gift to cover costs and other losses, and you were not entitled to call it back.—Yours, &c.,

D. GREENHALGH.

Poona, Oct. 5.

W. I. T. Club, Poona, 5th Oct. 1890.

To Mr. D. Greenhalgh.

Sir,—I am directed by the Stewards of the W. I. T. Club to inform you that your license under rule 140 of the W. I. T. Club Rules has been revoked.—I am yours, &c.,

TOM LE MESURIER,
Hon. Secy. W. I. T. Club.

There is just now much purity of thought in Bengal amongst some sections, writes the Lahore paper; and a native paper scolds Sir Steuart Bayley for having attended a party at Arrah, where the chief feature was a *nautch*. His Honour is lectured, but goes unpunished on condition that he remembers "he has been guilty of encouraging an institution which has proved distinctly demoralizing.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, J.P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Hasambhai Visram, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Khaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE SEWAGE OUTFALL AT COLABA.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, the Corporation resolved to record letter, dated 23rd September, 1890, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council accepted the nomination of Sir Henry Morland as the representative of the Corporation in the committee to be appointed to consider and report on Mr. Baldwin Latham's proposal for a sewage outfall, &c., at Colaba. Government would also place the Municipal Commissioner on the Committee, and, in deference to the wishes of the Corporation, appoint a second member of that body on the Committee. His Excellency was disposed to consider that it would be of advantage that this gentleman should belong to the medical profession.

The President informed the Corporation that as authorised by them he had already submitted the name of Dr. Blaney to Government as another representative of that body on the Committee.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Corporation authorised the Municipal Commissioner to complete lease from Mr. H. A. Hormasjee for the occupation of the building at present occupied as Municipal Offices, for two years from 1st January, 1891.

EXTENSION OF THE BHOOLESHWAR MARKET.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that as recommended by the Commissioner, sanction be given under the Act for the payment of a lump sum of Rs. 25,000 to Mr. Shewram Purshotam, for the acquisition of property required for the extension of the Bhooleshwar Market, the cost to be debited to Loan Funds.

The Municipal Commissioner having explained the circumstances under which the property was sought to be acquired,

Dr. Blaney suggested that a small additional outlay of money would give to the Municipality an excellent school-house for children residing in Bhooleshwar. The location of a school on the second-floor of the market would cause a large saving to the Municipality.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji was addressing the Corporation in support of Dr. Blaney's suggestion, when

Dr. Viegas rose to a point of order, stating that the location of a school in the market had nothing whatever to do with the question before the Corporation.

The President, agreeing with the last speaker, put the resolution to the vote, and it was carried.

ERECTION OF A NEW JAIL.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas the Corporation, as proposed by the Commissioner, sanctioned the alteration of the line of one of the proposed roads for the Dadur and Matunga districts, in order to admit of the erection of the new jail.

EXCHANGE OF LAND.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Dr. Blaney, the Corporation resolved, "That, as proposed by the Commissioner in his letter No. 13,759, dated 1st instant, to allow of the diversion of such portion of the Vehar water main as runs through the ground about to be occupied as the site of the new station of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla, and as recommended by the Standing Committee, in their resolution No. 6323

the Municipal expenditure necessary for this purpose need not for years to come—say ten years—reach a sum equal to half per cent. on the rateable value of the property of the city." He submitted this resolution to the Corporation, as being a reasonable and fair summing up and settlement of the controversy in which they had recently been engaged. The object of that controversy, he need hardly remind the Corporation, was an extremely proper one. It was that they should get a clear and definite view of their responsibilities as a Corporation, and the responsibilities of the Government in the matter of primary education. The position the Corporation had taken all along had been an extremely fair one. The Corporation had all along said: "Let us really understand what are our duties, and then we will discharge those duties." The Corporation in the letter addressed to Government said: "The Corporation are prepared loyally to carry out the provisions of the Act." He thought he might fairly sum up the respective duties of the Corporation and of Government by saying this: There was an obligation resting upon Government, and there was an obligation resting upon them as a Corporation in the matter of primary education. But there was this difference between the obligations. The Corporation was under a legal obligation, being bound under the Act to make an adequate provision for primary schools in Bombay; and on the other hand, the obligation resting upon Government did not happen to be a legal one. It was merely a moral obligation to assist the Corporation, by giving them a fair and reasonable share of the provincial revenues in comparison with what Government gave to other bodies similarly circumstanced, and who had the same duties to perform. But they could not go into court and compel Government to give them a single rupee. That being perfectly clear, they had to do something with that letter, and he thought the most reasonable thing to do was to send it to the Joint Schools Committee, and tell them, as their Committee, they had now cleared up that point, and that they could now go on again and discharge their duties as a Committee, and the duties of the Corporation under the Act. Some gentleman might interpose here and say "How do we know what the present provision is, and whether it is adequate or not." He (Mr. Kirkham) would not go into the details at that moment, but he would simply point the Corporation to one fact in connection with the provision of primary education in the City of Bombay. In a very few months they would know accurately from the Census what the position of affairs was, and he thought they would find that, roughly speaking, the Census would show that out of the number of children in Bombay, who ought to be at school, there were only about 30 per cent. actually attending school. That could hardly be considered a perfectly satisfactory state of things. When they looked into the figures in the different sections of the community, some of the results were very interesting. Which section was the most highly educated? The Parsees had about 100 per cent. of their children at school, and they all saw what the effect of that was. Although they were a small body in point of numbers, they all know how in every thing they were to the front Visitors from Europe thought Bombay was a city of Parsees, with a sprinkling of other castes and races. The Jews were another small and compact sect who had all their children at school; but the Hindus had only 22 per cent. of their children at school. Indeed, of the low-castes only 2 per cent. of their children got any education at all, that was to say out of every hundred low-caste children in Bombay only two received any education, and 98 went without education. Christians had only 70 per cent., so that the Parsees and the Jews were at the head of the list, and low-caste Hindus at the bottom. With a state of things like that the Corporation should not feel satisfied without sending a mandate to the Joint Schools Committee to go on with their work. As to the third point in his resolution, in some respects, the Joint Schools Committee had not been badly off. With assets amounting to about a lakh of rupees, the Joint Schools Committee had made a very fair start. They began with a cash balance of Rs. 11,000 with furniture, valued at Rs. 17,000, and with various valuable endowments. But up to this time they had felt in a somewhat despondent and unhappy mood, because, as one gentleman remarked to him the other day, they had been doing nothing but marking time, apparently marching, but neither going backward nor forward. He did trust now, that this controversy was ended, this state of things would come to an end, and their own Committee would be allowed to go on with their important work. They should be made to know that the Corporation would not object to their proposals on financial grounds so long as they were reasonable and moderate. The rural population paid 2 per cent. The mofussil Municipalities paid 1½ and 2 per cent. Why should Bombay grumble at a rate of one half per cent?

Colonel Merewether seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee said he had an amendment to propose, not with the view of going against the proposition of Mr. Kirkham, but that the Joint Schools Committee might have time to consider the letter, and what it was about. His amendment was:—"That the letter from the Educational Department be referred to the Committee, namely, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Captain Sir M. Henry Morland, Mr. Chandavarkar, that Hon. Mr. Sayani, Dr. Balkrishna, and Mr. R. D. Setna for report." There was a good deal in that letter for the consideration of the Committee as well as of the Corporation; and he was sorry he did not see his friend Mr. P. M. Mehta present, as he had been a most active member in this matter. In justice to him and to the Corporation themselves, he thought the Corporation would pass that amendment of his and thus give an opportunity of framing any reply that might be necessary to the letter from Mr. Secretary Lee Warner. He thought Mr. Kirkham himself would not object to a little delay in this way, as he himself seemed to be satisfied about the responsibility of the Corporation. He thought it would be wise to stop for a little while, and allow that letter to be considered by the Committee once more.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded the amendment.

Dr. Balchandra, in supporting the amendment, said, if they were to accept Mr. Kirkham's motion, they might commit themselves to a line of education of which they had not taken a careful view. A little more delay for further consideration would do no harm, and as, Mr. Kirkham had said, in a few months they would have the Census, perhaps by that time they would have received another communication and the report of the Committee, so that the Corporation would be in a better position to decide upon it.

Mr. Kirkham, in reply, said that after the great trouble the Committee had already taken, it did look a little discourteous to them not to inquire their answer. But there was this to be said, he did believe that all sensible people in Bombay were getting about sick of this interminable controversy; and while they were diplomatising in that manner, the children were going without education; and the people in Bombay were disposed to say, in the language of Hamlet to the players: "Leave those damnable faces and begin."

On a vote being taken, the amendment was carried by a large majority.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Sir Henry Morland moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated 10th September, sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 1,207-2-2 to meet the cost of erecting railings near the Victoria and Albert Museum to prevent visitors from entering the inner portion of the Victoria Gardens; the cost to be debited to "Public Gardens," sub-head "Admission Fees."

Mr. E. B. Carroll seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday at 3 p.m.

The case of cheating Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. was concluded yesterday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, after a trial extending over six days. The prisoners, Shewlal Bholanath and Ramrutton Kevalram, respectable-looking Multanee merchants, were charged with three offences of abetment of cheating, in having instigated Moreshwur Chintamon, an assistant book-keeper in the employ of the firm, to falsely pretend to Messrs. Grant and Myer, assistants in the firm, that Purshotum Haridas, a partner of the prisoners, had paid for certain goods, and thereby induced them to sign delivery orders for the goods, which, but for the deception, they would not have signed. The goods, of which delivery was obtained in this unlawful manner, consisted of 16 bags of myrabollams, 28 bales of grey shirtings, and 20 cases of white mulls. The case was heard before Mr Justice Telang and a common jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the prosecution; and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macleod. After a long consultation, the jury were unable to agree to a verdict, there being five for "guilty" and four for "not guilty". The jury were therefore discharged; and a re-trial was fixed to come on before another common jury at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The banks of the United Kingdom, numbering 308, have deposited with them £900,000,000 sterling belonging to their customers; and it is calculated that a considerable portion—perhaps a fifth—of this vast amount will never be claimed. Numbers of persons deposit money without any intimation of the fact to their friends, and then disappear from the scene.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

H. H.'s MILITARY AND CIVIL CRICKET CLUB *VS.* THE BARODA GYMKHANA.

The return match between the above clubs, which was looked forward to with no little interest, was played off on the Gymkhana ground, on Saturday. The weather was fine throughout, although the forenoon was steaming hot, and the spectators in the shade of the members' tents were not at all disposed to envy the forces in the open field. A little after tiffin the temperature was moderated by a cool breeze. Both teams were strong; but more was expected from them than the day's results showed. Eleven o'clock was appointed for the game to begin, but punctuality appears to be at a discount in nearly all big matches on this side of India at any rate, and it was not until near twelve that the first ball was bowled.

The Gymkhana captain, having won the toss, elected to bat, sending in Clifton and R. C. Bell, opposed to the bowling of Devine and S. Lynn. Clifton, after having given two chances off Devine, which fell a little short of the fielders, scored a single. After this the play was tame for another three overs, when R. C. Bell, having contributed three to his credit, fell a victim to a well-delivered ball from Devine, (5-1-3). P. T. Bell filled the vacancy, but, before he could add anything, was clean bowled by a "yorker" from the same bowler, (5-2-0). Littledale next partnered Clifton, and both these batsmen collared the bowling, and a change was thought advisable, Hardie relieving S. Lynn. The change produced no effect, and after a few overs, Nissen went on in place of Hardie. By this time the telegraph showed 40, when Littledale, after playing a very steady innings of 22, was "yorked" by the new bowler, (45-3-22). Fooks followed, but returned the very first ball to the bowler, which was accepted, (45-4-0). Cates next came to the assistance of Clifton, who was playing a brilliant innings; his cuts and off-drives being especially admired by the on-lookers. When the score had just topped the half-century, Clifton, in his attempt to drive a loose one from Nissen, was neatly caught by Devine at point, (50-5-17). Chitty was next in. He played a steady game, and it looked very likely that both batsmen would make a stand. At this stage, T. Lynn took charge of the leather. Cates opened his account by hitting a loose one from the new bowler to leg for four, which he followed up by another drive to the on for the same number. Chitty in the next over returned a bumpy one to the bowler, which was held, (58-6-4). Milne followed, but failed to break his "duck's egg," (58-7-0). W. Beale took the willow from Milne, and a short stand was made. During this partnership Cates scored very fast. T. Lynn, however, succeeded in getting at Beal's wickets, (68-8-0). Nicholetts filled the vacant post, but succumbed to the first ball he received from Nissen, (68-9-0). Taylor, the last man in, was not at all at home with the bowling. Holland having relieved T. Lynn, and at 77, retired clean bowled by Nissen, (77-10-6). Cates, not out, 23, was greeted with a regular ovation on his return to the pavilion.

The first representatives at the wickets for H. H.'s M. and C. C. C. were DeCruz and Khudabux. The former scored a couple off the second ball of the first over he received from Clifton. Cates, who trundled from the other end, sent down a maiden. The same batsman cut Clifton for three. He treated Cates likewise by driving him to the pavilion for three. Khudabux now succumbed to Cates (8-1-0). T. Lynn who followed, gave a chance in the slips almost immediately, but was let off by Cates. DeCruz did not live for very long afterwards, as he was caught by Littledale off Clifton at mid-on (8-2-8). H. J. H. Ginger now partnered the left-hander, who was playing a very steady game. The new man, after having added two to his credit, rushed out to a tempter from Cates, and before he could regain his ground was smartly stumped by P. Bell, (10-3-2). Hardie took Ginger's place. For the next few overs both bats played very steadily, feeling their way. The latter now opened his score by smacking Cates to cover for four. The left-hander, amid a roar of applause, drove Clifton twice to the off for four. This sent 20 up on the board. Slowly but surely the runs came, till Lynn who skied one from Clifton was beautifully held by R. Bell at long on, (32-4-10). C Lynn (the crack of H. H.'s M. and C. C. C.) took the bat from his brother. Hardie put one into the slips for two and after this overtime was called for tiffin, which was very kindly provided by the popular Resident, Major-General Sir Harry Prendergast, R. E. V.C., K.C.B., to whom thanks are due. As soon as the tiffin was over, both the teams were photographed. The batsmen were again at the wickets. Lynn now opened his account by scoring a single off Cates. Both the batsmen were well-set, and Clifton, the irresistible, was sent flying all over the field, and as for Cates he had no chance at all. Lynn and Hardie, hitting clean to leg, sent the total up by caps, and before Lynn had lost his partner the score had reached 66. Hardie was caught very neatly by P. Bell at the wickets, (66-5-30). Devine now faced Clifton, and immediately scored a single, and in the next over hit a ball from Cates to leg for six. This he followed up by a single, which sent up the tie amid loud cheers from the spectators. Soon after he was "yorked" by Cates, (77-6-10). Nissen succeeded; and after having booked five to his name was clean bowled by Cates, (101-7-5). Holland followed, and soon after Chitty was put on in place of Cates. The change effected a separation, Lynn being clean bowled by Chitty after putting up 34 in great form, (103-8-34). Holland managed to carry his bat out for a well-played six. The remaining two men had the mortification of seeing the "egg" placed opposite their names. The innings closed at 107.

The Gymkhana, in their second venture, collapsed most disastrously. Devine took the first over again, and to judge from his bowling throughout the day H. H.'s M. and C. C. C. may flatter themselves that he has got touch again. He bowled splendidly, keeping up his pace all through, and rarely if ever getting off the spot. Nissen is also to be congratulated on the number of wickets he took in the first innings. The innings of the Gymkhana closed for a miserable score of 31, thus saving an innings defeat by a run only. H. H.'s M. and C. C. C. followed by sending Holland and T. Lynn to the wickets. In the first over from Littledale eight runs were scored. Thus H. H.'s M. and C. C. C. were victorious by ten wickets and seven runs. Subjoined are the score and the bowling analysis:—

BARODA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C N Clifton, c Devine, b Nissen	17	b Devine	3
R C Bell, b Devine	3	b Devine	1
P T Bell, b Devine	0	c Nissen, b Devine	7
H Littledale. b Nissen	22	c S Lynn, b Nissen	6
Dr G E Fooks, c and b Nissen	0	b Nissen	1
Captn Cates (capt) not out	23	b Devine	0
E R I Chitty, c and b Nissen	4	c Hardie b Devine	2
A H R Milne, b Nissen	0	b Devine	0
W Beale, b T Lynn	0	c Hardie, b Devine	4
Major Nicholetts, b Nissen	0	not out	4
A M Taylor, b Nissen	6	run out	1
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	77	Total	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Devine	60	14	6	2	47	10	3	7
Nissen	55	16	4	7	41	19	2	2
S Lynn	25	13	3	0				
Hardie	25	7	3	0				
T Lynn	25	16	1	1				
J Holland	20	9	1	0				

H. H.'S M. AND C. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M DeCruz, c Littledale, b Clifton	8		
Khudabux, b H Cates	0		
T Lynn, c R Bell, b Clifton	10	not out	3
R Hardie, c P Bell, b Clifton	30		
H H Ginger, st P Bell, b Cates	2		
S Lynn, b Chitty	34		
J Devine, b Cates	10		
F Nissen, b Clifton	5		
J Holland, not out	6	not out	5
C Watson l-b-w Chitty	0		
Buldeo Pursad, c and b Clifton	0		
Extras	2		
Total	107	Total	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
C N Clifton	79	51	5	5	5	8	0	0
Cates	65	45	1	3				
Chitty	15	9	0	2				

The *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personalty in each case:—

Mrs. Margaret Monteath Finnie, of Springhill House, Kilmarnock	£ 95,000
Mr. Anthony Elly Graves, of Rosbercon Castle, Kilkenny	29,000
Mr. William North Row, J.P., late of Cove House, Tiverton, Devon	5,800
Mr. William Henry Chetwynd, late of Longdon Hall, Staffordshire	15,000
Mr. Richard Townshend Webb, late of 2, Montagu square	12,000

SERGEANTS, 2ND GLOSTER REGT. *VS.* THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A shooting match between teams of eight from the above corps was fired at Colaba, on Saturday last, the 4th instant, resulting in a win for the former by 13 points. The following are the names and scores:—

SERGEANTS, 2ND GLOSTER REGIMENT.

500 Yards.

Rank and Names.	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Sergeant Tanner	0	4	5	2	5	2	5	5	28
„ Staite	0	4	2	5	4	4	4	5	28
Cr. Sergeant Trevelyan	5	3	4	5	2	4	3	3	24
„ Eldridge	0	5	2	4	5	4	4	0	24
Sergeant Wilkins	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	2	19
Lce. Sergeant Webb	5	2	5	2	2	3	2	2	18
Sergeant Aldington	2	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	25
„ Waite	2	2	5	2	0	2	2	4	17
								Total	183

700 Yards.

Rank and Names.	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tl	Gd. Total.
Sergt. Tanner	3	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	32	60
„ Staite	4	5	5	5	3	5	2	4	29	57
Cr. Sergt. Trevelyan	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	27	51
„ Eldridge	5	3	5	5	5	4	3	0	25	49
Sergt. Wilkins	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	29	48
Lce. Sergt. Webb	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	29	47
Sergt. Aldington	3	2	0	0	3	4	5	4	18	43
„ Waite	5	5	0	3	3	3	3	4	21	38
								Total	210	393

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

500 Yards.

Rank and Names.	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Sergt. Keess	2	4	0	5	5	5	5	4	28
Vol. Prescott	0	4	0	5	3	3	4	4	23
Lieut. English, F. W	4	4	2	2	5	5	5	5	28
Sergt. Black	2	2	2	4	4	5	4	3	24
„ Stephens	0	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	17
Vol. Gordon	4	2	2	4	3	2	5	4	22
Cr. Sergt. Thomas	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	5	24
Vol. Stephens	3	0	0	3	3	3	4	2	15
								Total	181

700 Yards.

Rank and Names.	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tl	Gd. Total.
Sergt. Keess	2	4	3	5	5	5	3	4	29	57
Vol. Prescott	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	32	55
Lieut. English, F. W.	4	5	2	4	3	3	4	5	26	54
Sergt. Black	5	4	5	4	4	0	4	5	26	50
„ Stephens	4	0	3	3	5	5	5	5	26	43
Vol. Gordon	3	3	0	2	5	2	4	4	20	42
Cr. Sergt. Thomas	3	0	4	2	3	3	3	3	18	42
Vol. Stephens	5	4	2	2	3	3	3	5	22	37
								Total	199	380

THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

Silchar, 3rd October.—To-morrow morning 50 men of all ranks of the 40th Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenant Watson, and 250 men of the Surma Valley Military Police under Lieutenant Cole, will leave this for Aijal to open up the road and relieve it. Lieutenant Tytler and Surgeon Whitchurch will also accompany the relieving column. Mr. Shuttleworth will remain in command of Changsil, where there will be 150 men of all ranks of the 40th Bengal Infantry and about the same number of the Military Police. It is proposed to build a small stockade at Sairang, which is nearly half way to Aijal. A small force of the Surma Valley Military Police will be left to hold this stockade, and the remaining men will march on Than-ruma which will be burnt. The column will then proceed to Aijal.

Jhalnacherra, 3rd October.—This morning 50 men of all ranks of the 40th Bengal Infantry under Lieutenant Watson, and 250 men of all ranks of the Surma Valley Military Police under Lieutenants Cole and Tytler, left for Sairang, ten miles from here, to make a small stockade to be held by 50 men of the Military Police. As soon as this stockade has been built and garrisoned the column will proceed direct to Than-ruma, which is on the way to Aijal. Than-ruma will be attacked and burnt, and another small post will be established there. The two posts at Sairang and Than-ruma will be very useful in keeping the road between Aijal and Changsil open.

It is expected that the relieving column will meet with some opposition near Sairang to-day. Information has been received that the Lushais are collecting in large numbers at Than-ruma; where they are practising volley-firing. The men of the rank of *punji* who have been firing on the Changsil stockade lately, are now busy removing their property from their village, which can be seen distinctly from here and seems to be nearly deserted. These men will most probably join Than-ruma.

Last night the Lushais again fired on Fort Aijal for an hour, but did no damage.

The weather still continuous to be very warm here during the day, but it becomes quite cold in the early morning. Captain Maxwell, of the Lukhimpur Military Police Battalion, is expected daily with 200 of his men.—*Pioneer.*

TECHNICAL TRAINING IN ENGLAND.

The *Bombay Educational Record* says:—Talking of proceeding to England for technical training suggests the mention of the fact that the Educational Conference of last month adopted and improved the proposal we recently described that certain officers of normal colleges should be required to spend a year in England and to study English Training Colleges and model schools on the spot. The Conference thought it might be a hardship to require any particular individual to qualify in this manner, but accepting the general principle resolved to recommend the institution of what may be called a travelling fellowship in connection with primary education. The selected Fellow according to the amended scheme would be required to proceed to England and to make a practical acquaintance with some of the best primary schools, spending one complete term at least in a Training College and submitting to the course of study and training. He would also on his return to India make a report of what he had observed and learnt with practical suggestions bearing on the improvement of the primary schools of his own province. Should the scheme meet with the final approval of Government, we shall anticipate good results from his adoption. A tutor of an Indian Training College or Deputy Educational Inspector going to England under such circumstances, and knowing to begin with precisely what to look for, would return with an infinitely increased capacity for usefulness. We hope in a few years every master of method in our Training Colleges will have a first hand acquaintance with the best primary schools of England and perhaps of France.

A Government resolution issued yesterday says:—"The reduced contribution should be accepted, but the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, should be informed that Government regret to learn that the Corporation has thought fit to decrease its annual grant to so useful an institution as is the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary."

A contemporary some time ago noticed that native papers had found it objectionable to style a native of India "native," and consequently endeavoured to improve upon that title by substituting "Indian." The *Tribune* has gone a step further: he calls his compatriots "aboriginals."

There would seem to be some repentance in Bengal towards the retiring Governor, which, however, seems largely due to an apprehension of changing King Log for King Stork, observes the Punjab military paper. We are told:—"Vernacular journals highly praise the retiring Lieutenant-Governor for the impetus he gave to local self-government, and the efforts he made to improve the Statutory Civil Service by taking great care in selecting only the best capable men for it."

One of the results of the present agreeable oscillations in exchange, writes the *Pioneer* is that the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores have found themselves obliged to defer opening their branch establishment in Bombay. With the value of the rupee dancing up and down between one and five and one and ninepence, the business of old established firms must be reduced very much to a speculation, while a new one cannot possibly find a footing upon which to settle its price list. The management, however, are quite fixed in their intention to extend their business in India. The Bombay premises are leased, and gentleman who is to act as their agent in India (a familiar name in Indian business circles) will be shortly leaving London. Tickets of membership will not be available for applicants before the end of the present month at the earliest, and when business will actually open seems still uncertain.

The best safeguard for General Health is Kemp's Summer Effervescent and Purifying Saline. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-purifying Remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

ALLEGED PERMISSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN BAGAMOYO.

On Sunday (Sept. 14) the correspondent of the *Times* at Zanzibar, sent the following telegram to his journal:—

Preparatory to their final separation from Zanzibar, the Germans here have struck a blow at the Sultan's authority and the prosperity of the Sultanate from which it is possible neither may entirely recover. Last week a proclamation was published at Bagamoyo, under German orders, authorising the free sale and purchase of slaves in that town and the neighbourhood. Export by sea is alone prohibited. The Sultan's anti-slavery decree of Aug. 1 has hitherto been totally ignored by the German Commissioner, and this proclamation undoubtedly forms a startling substitute. The German neglect to take any notice of the Sultan's decree has already caused much remark among the Arabs, but it is believed that the action is in some way connected with the necessities attending the forthcoming total transfer of the southern coast to Germany. Now, however, the intentions of the Germans are considered to be apparent, and the Arabs are delighted at the new phase of events, and never hitherto dreaming of any encouragement of slavery at the hands of any European Power are hastening to buy up all the slaves procurable at the privileged port. On the recent death of an Arab slave-owner at Bagamoyo, the slaves of the deceased were all sold at public auction under the personal supervision of a German official. The Arabs now are firmly convinced that the German Administration is not adverse to slave holding and dealing. The object is, of course, to attract wealthy Arabs to the German coastline, and it has every chance of success. Arab-traders up-country, whither the news is travelling fast, will certainly direct their operations towards ports where slavery is encouraged. Serious difficulties must also ensue on the British coast-line, where the Sultan's recent decree has been loyally published and its enforcement intended.

The proclamation at Bagamoyo, following so soon on the Anglo-German agreement, to which it furnishes an amazing corollary, cannot fail to indicate in the eyes of the Arabs the open conflict between English and German influences, which it was the special object of the recent negotiation to render co-operative and harmonious. With regard to the Sultan, whose authority is thus openly derided in his own dominion and under his own flag—for the German coast line is still his and the population are his subjects—the injury done to his Highness's prestige is very great. The proclamation may moreover, excite the Arabs to an attempt to coerce the Sultan to withdraw his own anti-slavery decree of Aug. 1. In every way the measure adopted by the Germans is deplorable, and the damage done seems irreparable. In European circles there is a general belief that the proclamation will be immediately abolished by order of the German Government, but even that cannot cancel the harm done.

The above was confirmed by a Reuter's telegram of the same date. On Tuesday (Sept. 16) no news arriving from Berlin to contradict the statement, the *Times* published a leader severely criticising the alleged proclamation, calling on the German Government to disown it, and ending with a hint that if that were not done, the friendly arrangement contemplated by the agreement of July 1, for the cession to Germany of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland, was "altogether out of the question." The German papers abstained from comment, with the exception of the *Tageblatt*, which said, "there could not be the slightest doubt that the German Government would never approve of such a measure;" and Herr Richter's organ, which expressed its disbelief in the accuracy of the intelligence. The only correspondent who telegraphed on the subject was that of the *Daily News*, who wrote:—

I made inquiries of the most competent authorities, and I can only say that they were just as astonished as everybody by the statement. When I showed one of them an evening paper giving the report, of which he had not the least knowledge, he said to me that there must be a mistake; in any case it could not be correct in the form published. It might be that the German Imperial Vice-Commissioner has issued a decree allowing the Arabs to recapture the slaves who had formerly been in their possession and who had run away during the rebellion. The laws against the slave trade could never be intended to be applied to those slaves who were in the possession of the Arabs. The present owners of slaves can do with them what they like except to export them. It may be possible that the heirs of some slave-proprietor have sold his slaves.

Meantime, on Sep. 15, Reuter's correspondent added:—

Great interest is felt here as to the future action of England regarding the slave question, in view of the permission in German territory of the sale and purchase of slaves, notwithstanding the recent emancipation degree of the Sultan, and the question is asked whether his Majesty will cancel his decree. The Arab Governor of Bagamoyo, a subject of the Sultan, but under German protection, and therefore independent of the Sultan, has arrived in Zanzibar, and his house has since been thronged with Arabs anxious to learn the state of things in German territory. It is assumed that he came hither for the purpose of explaining to the Zanzibaris the views taken by the German officials regarding the slave trade.

On Sept. 16 the *Times* correspondent telegraphed:—

A very reliable messenger sent by me to Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam to obtain further information regarding the slave proclamation has just returned with the report that the proclamation was signed by the respective German commanders of stations, and posted at the custom houses of both ports. The brokers' houses, now full of slaves, are established under German license for the sale and purchase of slaves, which are proceeding all day long. An Arab complaining to the local German authorities of the loss of slaves during the last year's hostilities is at once supplied with a permit to recover them, with the result that there is much kidnapping of free natives. The slave-brokers now established at Bagamoyo under German license are the same men whose houses and occupation were abolished in Zanzibar by the Sultan after the promulgation of his decree of Aug. 1. The news of these proceedings is spreading all over the coast-line, where the traffic in slaves is stated to have revived to an extent unknown for thirty years.

Consul Vohsen, Manager of the German East African Company, informed the correspondent of the *Standard* that the Company had nothing to do with the alleged proclamation, and he doubted the truth of the report altogether.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS.

The *Reichsanzeiger* (of the 18 ult.) contained the following:—

"By the order of Sultan Seyid Bargasch, commercial slave dealing has been forbidden under penalty of six months' imprisonment and subsequent banishment. On the other hand, it is permitted that a slave may pass from the ownership of his master to the possession of a second person by sale, gift, exchange, or by testamentary authority, or by intestate succession. This regulation changed nothing in the coast possessions under German administration. Sultan Seyid Ali however, on Aug. 1 last, issued a decree that in future the sale of slaves was forbidden under penalties, and that the property in a slave could only be transferred by heritage to descendants. How deeply the actual carrying out of this regulation would strike at the conditions of life of the whole population may be gathered from the fact that a great part of the slaves are themselves owners of other slaves, over whom they have the same right as a free man over his bondmen. Further, it is customary in Zanzibar, as well as on the coast, to regard the slaves on an estate as forming part of it, and to sell them with the land. The sudden prohibition of the selling of slaves would, therefore, mean the depreciation of landed property on the island, and the Indians who have made advances of money on the security of the slaves would lose the securty for their claims. The new regulations have given rise to so much excitement on the island of Zanzibar that until now they have not been put in operation, and the Sultan has been forced to issue the decree of Aug. 9, modifying them in certain points.

"The decrees of the Sultan of Zanzibar have no force on the stretch of coast under German administration. The German Government, however, took under consideration the question as to whether it would be advisable to adopt, with regard to domestic slavery on its territory, similar regulations to those contained in the decree of Aug. 1. In accordance with the representations of the Consul-General at Zanzibar and the representative of the Imperial Commissary, this question has been negatived on the ground that it appeared hazardous, after peace and order had been again established and after the inhabitants had begun to become accustomed to their new conditions, to undertake measures which, striking as they do at the social and domestic condition of the population, bear in them the danger of new excitement and disorder. The German Government, though decided now, as before, to oppose relentlessly and by all possible means not only slave-hunting but also commercial slave-dealing, has, in full conformity with its obligation under the Treaty of Brussels, reserved to itself to choose the moment which it may deem favourable for the further limitation of existing slavery. It will, when the proper moment comes, not only adopt the necessary measures, but observe that they are strictly carried out."

JAPANESE DWARFS.

No one who has been to Japan, or to one of the more recent international exhibitions, or who has visited the larger botanical gardens, can fail to have been struck with the ingenuity displayed by Japanese gardeners in dwarfing trees. As a result of their labours, a tree of a species that usually grows to a height of 30 or 40 feet is kept at a height of only two or three feet, yet perfectly proportioned, and it may be 50, 60, or even a hundred years old. In fact, the Japanese seem to have discovered a way to reverse the laws of nature, to repress growth without doing so unevenly and without affecting the apparent health and vigour of the tree. These Japanese dwarfs were long a puzzle to the botanist, and many people stoutly maintained that they were natural—not the result of the gardener's skill, but separate species, or at least dwarf varieties of known trees. The dwarfing, it was maintained, might be the result of processes applied to a variety during the course of centuries, but never to the skill of a man working on an individual tree. Yet nothing is better known at present than the fact that every one of these trees, if left to itself, would have grown to its full height. The better acquaintance of Europeans and Americans with the Japanese has resulted in a knowledge of their methods of dwarfing, though it is very doubtful whether the most skilful gardener among us could so apply those methods as to produce the wonderful results attained by the Japanese in their centuries of experience. The theory of the dwarfing process is very simple, says the New York *Saturday Review*. The tree is given just enough nourishment to live and not enough to grow. The amount of earth in the pot that holds the roots, the amount of moisture supplied, the number of leaves on its branches—all are carefully regulated. The last-named item seems to be very important, and when properly attended to would undoubtedly dwarf the tree without other precautions, for the leaves are the lungs of the plant, and by clipping them judiciously the amount of carbonic acid gas it takes from the atmosphere is exactly regulated. In addition to all this the direction of growth is controlled often by bandages, so that sometimes remarkable deformities are produced in the dwarfed trees. The great influence of the limitation of leaf growth on a tree is proved by the following curious fact. Young apple-tree growing from seed dropped by chance in a hillside pasture, are not allowed their normal development of foliage, for cattle are extremely fond of the tender leaves and eagerly crop them off. Where they do not kill the tree by taking them all, this results in an involuntary dwarfing process, almost exactly the same as the one devised by the Japanese, and in some cases with results startlingly similar. Some of these trees, gnarled and twisted, and apparently many years old, with trunks four or five inches in diameter; are but three or four feet high, looking as if an ordinary apple-tree had been dwarfed by magic, or as if the spectator were viewing it through the wrong end of a field glass. It may be that the quality of the soil or the amount of moisture, here supplies conditions without which the dwarfing cannot take place. An any rate it is interesting to see that the intelligent process of the Japanese are imitated by animals without other impulse than their hunger. As the cattle do not often crop the young leaves with any approach to regularity, few of the trees preserve their own proportions, the most of the dwarf looking like exaggerated bushes, which one would have to examine closely before discovering them to be modified apple-trees

The Japanese seem never to have thought of applying the same stunting process to animal life, yet there seems to be no reason for doubting that animal dwarfs could be produced by similar methods, after a sufficient number of years of experience. It would, of course, be necessary to allow the animal just the proper amount of food, water, air and exercise—all these to be determined by experiment, with possibly the additional aids of drugs and bandages. The results would be interesting, to say the least. Imagine, for instance, an elephant the size of a dog, or a tame lion as big as a kitten, or a kennel of Gordon setters in a cage intended for white mice! The dwarfing process, applied accidentally, has produced some remarkable cases in the human, race; think what might be the results if it were used scientifically! The only trouble is that it would be difficult to obtain material to work upon in these days of protest against vivisection and all that resembles it. Museums and travelling shows could then be supplied regularly with human beings of the desired Lilliputian dimensions, and the sociologists might even experiment with a colony of little men, let loose among a forest of Japanese dwarf trees. Would their sensations and emotions also be dwarfed? Probably not, unless the dwarfing process were applied directly to these. The precise dwarfing process already described, consisting of the strict regulation of nourishment, is applied to-day to the intellects of hundreds of people about us, either by others or by themselves, under the satirical name of "education." Half the methods called by this name narrow instead of broaden, and, while keeping the mind in its due proportions, stunt it so that it is a mere caricature of what it should be.

FRANCE AND HER CRITICS.

In the September number of the *Review des Deux Mondes* is an article entitled "La France et les Francais juges a l'etranger," which is likely to interest Englishmen considerably. The author, M. Bourdeau, may possibly be known to students of French literature as a translator of Schopenhauer. His article is a review of what are probably the four most important books on France and the French written by foreigners during the last 10 years, or rather a condensed statement of the conclusions arrived at by the authors. The books in question are Mr. Hamerton's "Round my House" and "French and English," Herr Hillebrand's "Frankreich und die Franzosen," an English translation of which is already in existence, and a volume by an American author. Mr. Brownell, entitled "French Traits." The most striking part of the article is the unusual impartiality with which the author judges his own countrymen. He is not averse, it is true, from quoting sundry complimentary observations from the books under discussion; and, among others, Herr Hillebrand's confession that "Nature and culture have combined to render the Frenchman the most finished being known to humanity," was too good to be passed over. But, as a rule, his judgment is singularly dispassionate, and when a comparison of French and English characteristics, unfavourable to the latter, catches our eye, we generally find that it is quoted from Mr. Hamerton or Mr. Brownell; while Herr Hillebrand, too, though complimentary enough to his neighbours, has some very harsh things indeed to say about his own countrymen.

There is a good deal, of course, about the sociability of the French as a nation, and the "angularity" of the English, which has a familiar ring about it, but in this particular trait it seems that there is a world of difference between Parisians and the ordinary *Bourgeois* of the provinces. M. Bourdeau admits that the trivial round of provincial life is a very humdrum affairs indeed. In a few words he gives us a *resume* of it. "Plenty of good cheer and endless gossip, microscopic curiosity, absolute intellectual stagnation, amazing ignorance of all that happens outside its own little world, and in a short, to the severe moralist, a total absence of any mental effort or aspiration." M. Bourdeau compliments Mr. Hamerton upon his studies of life in the provinces, and agrees with him that one of the most striking characteristics to be found there is the mania for economy. "While the English and Americans," he says, "look to colonial enterprise for the prosperity which is to crown their endeavours, the French hope to attain the same end by dint of sheer saving." The marriage question is treated at some length, but it is not easy to arrive at the exact opinion of our three authors, M. Bourdeau draws the paradoxical conclusion from Mr. Hamerton's arguments that the ideal marriage would be one in which neither of the contracting parties had previously seen the other. But all the authors seem to agree in asserting that a *Marriage de convenance* by no means excludes the possibility of love, and Herr Hillebrand goes so far as to say that French marriages turns out as a rule more successfully than German, which are founded, like the English, upon affection. His next conclusion will certainly not meet with universal acceptation. "The German marriage, being founded upon inclination, should be dissolved when inclination ceases, but the French is a civil and social contract, and consequently inviolable."

There is naturally a large section of M. Bourdeau's article devoted to art and literature. He combats the criticism of Mr. Brownell that the modern Frenchman, as a rule, is woefully deficient in poetry; but, in spite of adducing several famous names, he is not likely to persuade us that the besetting sin of latter day French authors, at any rate, is not too close an attention to realistic detail, and too subtle an analysis of character, whereby the poetic and ideal side of life is unduly neglected. In speaking of the frequency with which adultery forms the subject of French novels, he quotes a striking argument from Mr. Hamerton. The French girl before marriage does not enjoy by any means the freedom accorded to her English and American sisters. Every book is carefully examined before it reaches her hands, and even history, to say nothing of art and science, undergoes a strict expurgation. She lives a happy, tranquil existence in the bosom of her family whither strangers rarely penetrate. But the unfortunate novelist can find nothing in this uneventful life to work upon. Love he must have; no novel is complete without it; but the French girl knows nothing of love; no breath of passion is allowed to ruffle the serenity of her innocence. Consequently he is driven by sheer force of circumstance to describe the illicit passions of married women. All the three authors unite in acquitting the French, as a nation, of immorality in defiance of Mr. Matthew Arnold's dictum, quoted by M. Bourdeau, that they are one and all worshippers of the great goddess Lubricity; but it is needless to say that our English puritanism and hypocrisy are not let off so easily. On the whole, however, the article is singularly impartial in tone, and we recommend it strongly to those who still associate the name of Frenchman with nothing but the most rabid Chauvinism.

THE CAVALRY MANŒUVRES IN BERKSHIRE.

The troops engaged in the cavalry manœuvres in Berkshire were on the 12th ult. divided into two forces, those at Uffington, under Col. Liddell, being opposed by Gen. Le Quesne's force encamped at Churn. The scene of operations was near Wantage. Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood witnessed the manœuvres on Saturday, and at the close of the day the two forces changed sides, Col. Liddell's proceeding to Churn camp and Gen. Le Quesne's encamping at Uffington, preparatory to the renewal of hostilities on Monday in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, when the operations lasted from nine a.m. till late in the afternoon. On Tuesday, 16th ult., after a sham fight by the main body of the force against a "skeleton" enemy, the troops marched past before the Duke of Cambridge, the force numbering over 3,000 men, with an equal number of horses, and twenty-five guns. On Wednesday (17th ult.) the following army order was published by the Adjutant-General at Wantage:—"The Commander-in-Chief is fully satisfied with the manœuvres of the Cavalry Division under Major-Gen. Sir Baker Russell, and there has been an earnestness and military knowledge displayed by all ranks in every arm employed which is most gratifying, and which promises well for the future. The excellent condition of the horses at the march past proves the care bestowed upon them by commanding officers. His Royal Highness feels that the army is deeply indebted to Lord Wantage, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and to all the neighbouring landowners and occupiers, for the most generous and patriotic help they have afforded to make these manœuvres the success they have been. His Royal Highness congratulates Lieut-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., upon the admirable scheme he devised for these operations, and he desires to thank him and Major-General Sir Baker Russell for the instructive and successful manner in which they have been carried out." On Wednesday (17th ult.) at both camps the troops enjoyed a well-earned rest, and the horses, which needed it still more than the men, had nothing to do. Sir Evelyn Wood and many of his staff were out cub-hunting at an early hour; the greater portion of the forces, however, of all ranks preferred to take their ease.

Apropos of the relegation of cavalry to the duty in the future of fighting on foot, Capt. Aylmer, with his squadron of the 19th Hussars, has contrived to show during the present manœuvres that cavalry has other potentialities, and that the days of decisively effective charges have not gone, never to return. Col. Hutton with the new arm, the Mounted Infantry, was caught in a piece of open ground between the end of Lambourne and Ashdown Forest, and Capt. Aylmer's squadron went at the dismounted infantry precisely as cavalry should, in similar circumstances. In the words of the *Times* correspondent, "the squadron must have been knocked to pieces eventually owing to the proximity of the rest of the infantry, but the troopers would have left on the column a mark well worth the cost." The horses were worth something here, the troopers were worth something more than they would have been as dismounted dragoons; it was a mimic forlorn hope, but it was true cavalry work. It required quick judgment, self-sacrifice and prompt execution, and (says the *Broad Arrow*) it found all three.

In the original programme it had been intended that the 2nd Brigade should on Wednesday, 17th ult., have been engaged in swimming, but this part of the purpose had been abandoned. Considerable preparations had been made for that novel experiment, even to the extent of providing large numbers of swimming dresses for the men, and the Royal Engineers had provided boats and life buoys beside ropes to be stretched across the river, which at Moulsford is not very wide. It is probable that in the future a spot will be selected on the canal at Aldershot, where the greater openings occur, and that there in future years all cavalry regiments staying in the camp will be regularly practised in river crossing, to which Sir Evelyn Wood attaches great importance. The abandonment of the cavalry swimming has given rise to considerable discussion. Gen. M. M'Murdo sends the following communication to the *Morning Post*:—

The important question as to the best method of swimming horses appears to be attracting attention in connection with the efficiency of our mounted troops. I need not, therefore, offer an apology in proposing to submit, in your columns, my experiences in this branch of military work, in the hope that they may prove, somehow, useful. Personally, as well as in the direction of the passage of bodies of troops by swimming their horses, I had, in former days, no inconsiderable practice. The following method I found to be quite successful. (1.) Make a knot of the slack of the rein. Never touch the rein while the horse is swimming, but leave it on his neck. (2.) When the horse deepens to swimming the rider to take a firm grasp of his mane, halfway up. (3.) After the horse's feet leave the ground his body will sometimes be almost upright, with a tendency to plunge the surface with his fore-feet. The soldier must keep cool, however, and, if he pleases may slip off the horse's back, but always holding the mane. The horse will then swim at an angle of 45deg. or 35deg., and will by his forward movement draw the rider on to his back again. (4.) There is nothing easier than to guide a horse while swimming. A touch on one side or the other of his head with a bit of stick or the open hand is sufficient to give him his direction, and he will keep it. If not encroaching too much on your space, I will confirm my argument by two instances. During the war in Scinde, Sir Charles Napier on one occasion desired to occupy the attention of the Belooch commander with some artillery and cavalry manœuvres. The Fullalee River that was between the two forces was then in full flood. I was ordered by the General to pass the artillery and a few squadrons over that night the best way I could. Several frail fishing or ferry boats sufficed to take over the guns and carriages (in pieces), with the harness as well as saddles of the cavalry. The horses in the meantime were being crossed by swimming. The men, however, not having been previously instructed mismanaged their horses. Three soldiers and seven horses were lost in that operation. After that sad experience explicit orders were issued for guidance in swimming, in substance similar to the method given above. On the next occasion, a regiment of Bombay Cavalry crossed an arm of the sea, about 100 yards in width. The passage took place before dawn, but the points of departure and arrival were marked respectively by fires. The result of obedience to the orders issued was marked by the absence of accident of any kind. One mishap only threatened. A trooper, losing his head, clasped his charger round the neck. The horse then made for the open sea. Several of his comrades, however, having complete control over their horses, followed him, and brought him along safely.

The cavalry engaged in the Berkshire manœuvres on the 19th ult. had a skirmish in the vicinity of Wantage. After a rest the troops were to move from their camps towards Newbury, on their way back to Aldershot, which was to be reached on Monday (22nd ult).

OBITUARY.

Colonel William Wheaton Chard, of Mount Tamar, Devonshire, lately commanding the 1st Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, who died on the 12th ult. at Anderton, Cornwall, at the age of forty-eight, entered the army as an ensign in the 7th Foot on Dec. 30, 1859, becoming Lieutenant in Dec., 1862. He served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India, and was present at the forcing of the Umbeyia Pass, for which he received the medal with clasp. Appointed Captain in Oct., 1871, he served in the Afghan war in 1879-80, and was present at the battle of Candahar, for which he received a second medal with clasp. He reached the rank of Major in the Royal Fusiliers in July, 1881, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel in Sept. 1885.

Colonel Richard Augustus Cooper, of Kilcloonagh, Thurles, county Tipperary, and Hill Morton, Warwickshire, Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, and late of the Scots Fusilier Guards and 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, died at his residence, Hill Morton Paddox, near Rugby, on Tuesday last, Sept. 16, at the age of fifty-seven. He served with the 93rd Regiment of Foot in the Crimea, taking part in the battles of the Alma and Balaclava and in the seige of Sebastopol, and in the Indian Mutiny campaign, when he was engaged in the relief and capture of Lucknow.

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COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Paper.*)

IN [illegible]port on the trade of the Japanese ports of Hiogo and Osaka during 1889, Mr. J. H. Longford, the Acting-Consul, shows that an aggregate decline of £480,000 in most articles of import was nearly counterbalanced by, what was the most marked feature of the import trade of the year, the large increase in the import of raw cotton, amounting to £411.000, Mr. Longford says:—"This import was necessitated for the purpose of supplying the various spinning mills in Osaka and elsewhere, and the amount of cotton grown in Japan itself being entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of these mills, it is probable that this import will at least maintain its present value. Hitherto whole supply has been obtained from China, and, as its import is entirely in the hands of the Chinese or Japanese merchants, it is a source of little profit to British trade, beyond that it is, to a large extent, carried here in British ships. The cotton crop in China was last year a short one, and in September prices of Chinese cotton advanced from £2 12s 6d (17dol.) to £3 8s 1d (22dol.) per picul (133lbs). With the raw material at the lastmentioned price, it was quite impossible for the out-put native mills to compete with Bombay yarn, and as this experience taught spinners that they could not absolutely rely on the Chinese supply of raw cotton in the future, inquiry had to be made as to another source from which their requirements could be satisfied. A commission of experts, including officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was therefore sent to India, with the object of investigating the cotton supply there and its adaptability to Japanese spinning, and as a result of its large importations of raw cotton have during the current year been obtained thence. Small experimental importations of American cotton have also been made, but as yet attempts on the part of the spinning companies to turn out a yarn from the American cotton that can compete with the English imported yarn have only resulted in failure. These companies still entertain the hope that they may ultimately be able to completely oust Bombay yarns from the Japanese market, but it is difficult to see any just grounds for the realisation of these hopes, if, as will probably be the case, India has to be looked to for the supply of the necessary raw material. Many of the spinning companies, for some years, gave every promise of continued success, and rewarded their shareholders with large dividends. But the aspect has lately changed, the market prices of the shares having greatly depreciated, several of the mills being either idle, or working half-time, and the question is suggested whether it would not be more to the advantage, both to the people at large and to individual capitalists, for the Japanese to devote both their money and their energies to the increased productions of staples which are natural to the country and familiar to the people, rather than to the endeavour to reach a position which will enable them to supply themselves with articles that can probably be always obtained better and cheaper from abroad."

An important statement is made by the *Temps*, and may be accepted as authentic, relative to the future commercial *regime* of France. Contrary to the desire expressed in the majority of replies to the syllabus of questions issued by the Minister of Commerce, which were in favour of the establishment of two tariffs, a lower one for countries which granted reciprocal advantages to France, and a higher one for other countries, the Government has decided to propose to Parliament a single tariff, with power to increase the duties, within certain limits, on any imports from countries that are commercially hostile to France. The draft of the new tariff is almost finished, in conformity with the deliberations of the Superior Council of Commerce, and will be shortly submitted to the Council of Ministers by the Minister of Commerce, for approval, in order that it may be laid before the Chambers, at the opening of the Session next month.

The Austrian Export Society has presented a petition to the Government with the object of bringing about stability in the price of gold. This could only be done by the adoption of a gold standard, for which both Governments have let the best opportunity slip. It is very curious to read the exclamations of exporters who seem to pretend that inflation and forced paper quotations should be the standard currency situation. Some look forward to the moment when silver will reach par with gold quotations—*i.e.*, £1 equal to 10 Austrian florins—as disastrous, whereas in reality at such a moment cash payments could be re-established by a stroke of the pen. The Vienna Chamber of Commerce proposes in its report the resumption of cash payments and a gold standard.

The *Times* writes:—We have been requested by the Persian Minister to announce that the statements recently made in the City reflecting on the credit and loyalty of the Persian Government are engaging the serious attention of his Majesty the Shah, and that steps are in contemplation which will remove all matters of misconception to ground altogether distinct from that which they now occupy. The lotteries concession alone has been cancelled, for reasons as well-known in London as in Teheran, and under circumstances of which the justice and sufficiency will be universally recognised. In order that no one should be injured, those reasons were announced to all concerned at the time of the withdrawal. The Persian Legation therefore protest energetically against the malicious insinuations that have been so recklessly made.

Some months back a Parliamentary Commission on he question of an eight hours limit for a working day sent out 100,000 papers to working men who are electors in Paris, asking for replies. As only 9,357 papers have been returned with an expression of opinion, it will be seen that the Paris workmen are indifferent on the subject. Only a small minority, or 2,249 of those who replied, were in favour of the limit; 2,267 declared themselves opposed to any State intervention: while 4,841 preferred a day of ten or twelve hours, according to the requirements of trade.

Discussing the prospects of the wheat crop in North-western Canada, a question which is now being debated with much earnestness in the Dominion, the *Montreal Witness* defends the lower estimates, hinting that there are obvious motives amongst railway managers, wheat speculators, and others for exaggerating the production. The opinion of the *Winnipeg Commercial* is quoted as a sufficiently authoritative view of the crop, and this is to the effect that the samples of new wheat shown at Winnipeg were decidedly inferior. The berry was small, and there was in the samples a large proportion of shrunken and defective grains. Poorer samples was never before shown at Winnipeg of previous crops. The *Montreal Herald* also says that although there will be a surplus for exportation of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of wheat from the Nort-west, some damage has been done by hailstorms. The witness is of opinion that, after allowing for all contingencies, the Canadian crop will be a large and valuable one, but that the surplus for exportation will not reach anything like the figures at first put forward.

Writing in opposition to Dr. Jager's views as to the healthiness of wearing woollen goods entirely, the *Irish Textile Journal* denounces these as being simply a passing "craze." The *Journal* says that a sensible reaction is now perceptible. Some eminent German and English authorities have recently written in favour of wearing linen next to the skin. Erasmus Wilson, it is said, wrote in 1847: "Wool is open to several objections; it is highly irritative to sensitive skins." It is admitted that there are many advantages in favour of wool, but it is contended that many persons find wool too irritating when worn next to the person. Wool, it is held, tends to foster skin diseases, nervous affections, and fanciful ailments. The virtues of wool have been so loudly proclaimed of late that it would be interesting, says the *Textile Journal*, to listen to the opinions of medical men upon the judgment of Dr. Milton, formerly senior surgeon of St. John's Hospital, London, who declared years ago in favour of Irish linen as being pleasant to touch and sweet to smell, and as much more wholesome to wear than woolen stuffs, which tended, he thought., to assimilate the condition of the human frame to that of a hot house plant.

An Odessa correspondent, writing on August 26, states that a newly erected grain elevator, built on the American system by the South-Western Railway Company, at the cost of 400,000 roubles, had just been almost totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire had not been ascertained, although it was being officially inquired into, but strong suspicions were entertained that the destruction was the work of the dock and warehouse workmen of the port, who saw in the elevator a means of dispensing with the necessity for a good deal of labour. This incident and the current suspicions as to its origin may help us to understand how difficult it is for the Chinese authorities to introduce modern methods and appliances. These tend for a time to lessen the demand for the commoner kinds of labour. Every new steamer on the China river throws out of work some boatmen, and of course these dispossessed holders of what they had long been accustomed to regard as a regular and proper means of living, resent the intrusion. There is consequently no improbability in the suggestion that the burning down of the new elevator at Odessa was the work of incendiaries who had practically received notice to quit the sphere of occupation in which they had for years earned their livelihood.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MEETING OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS.

THE German Emperor, who arrived in Silesia on the 15th ult., was attended by the Imperial Chancellor (General von Caprivi), Count Waldersee (Chief of the German General Staff), Count Eulenberg (Marshal of the Court), and a numerous retinue.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived on the afternoon of Sept. 17.

The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Vienna:—Whether the German newspapers are right or not in conjecturing that the two Emperors, who meet to-night at Rohnstock, are about to settle new plans tending to give increased solidity to the most powerful alliance that the history of Europe knows, the fact remains that the meeting itself is regarded with the greatest possible satisfaction in this country.

The *Tageblatt* closes its comments on the event of the day with the following reflection:—"In the future decisive encounter between the Germanic and Slav world there will not be wanting the support of Great Britain, which is represented at Rohnstock by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and several distinguished officers. It is not to be assumed that within measurable time a British Government will be strong enough to obtain its country's consent to a participation in a Franco-German war, but it is equally improbable that an English Opposition will be able to prevent the kingdom from taking an active part in a war between Russia and Central Europe, because in such a war there would be at stake the incalculable commercial interests of Great Britain and the possession of India."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

A banquet was given on the 13th ult. at Jonzac, in the Charente Inferieure, by General Ferron, commanding the 18th Army Corps, to General de Gallifet, the superior officers of that corps, and the foreign officers attending the manœuvres. Responding to the toast of his health, General de Gallifet, who is a member of the Superior Council of War, said that the French people were too intelligent to wish for war, but they could face the future with perfect confidence. General Ferron afterwards proposed the health of the Russian Captain Kabaloff, who was among the company, and of the great and valiant Russian Army. There were certain words, the General said, which were much liable to misuse, and one of them was the word coalition. The Russian nation could hear that word without the least emotion, for it possessed in its incomparable Army a sure means of dissolving coalitions. If one campaign did not suffice, the Russian nation would not hesitate to have recourse to several, and it would be victorious in the end. He asked the company to drink to the sister Army—the Russian Army. Captain Kabaloff replied, expressing the feelings of affection with which the Russian Army regarded that of France. On concluding his speech he shattered his glass, following the Russian custom.

DENMARK AND THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—There is a strange story current concerning the reason of the sudden recall last month of the Danish Minister in London, M. de Falbe. It is said that negotiations were proceeding between the British and Danish Governments about the cession of Heligoland to Denmark. The object in view was that Denmark, after having recovered Heligoland, should cede that island to Germany in exchange for some Danish districts of Schleswig-Holstein. The above story sounds improbable, but should there be a grain of truth in it, then we would understand why Germany hastened to bring about the Anglo-German agreement, even at the price of some sacrifices in East Africa. Apparently German diplomacy got scent of this curious bargain in due time.

On this the correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—The fact is that some while ago the Danish Government conceived the idea of obtaining from Germany the cession of North Schleswig—the inhabitants of which are Danish in language, in feelings, and in race—by a somewhat roundabout process. Denmark was to cede the West Indian island of St. Thomas to England, receiving Heligoland in exchange, which was to be exchanged with Prussia for the northern part of Schleswig. The English Government was not unwilling to entertain the idea, but Prince Bismarck would have nothing to say to it, for he was determined not to part with a single acre of the territory which he had been the means of gaining for Prussia, and so the idea was given up.

BULGARIA.

The news that the Duke of Leuchtenberg, accepting a gracious invitation of the Sultan's, will accompany the Czarevitch to Constantinople, has, it is reported, produced an unfavourable impression at Sofia. It is but natural, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, that this journey should be looked upon with suspicion by Bulgarian politicians. The Duke of Leuchtenberg is Russia's candidate to the Bulgarian throne, and it will be remembered that his name was mentioned repeatedly during the Panitza trial. The memory of that trial has just been revived by the sudden dismissal of M. Markoff, the Military Procurator, who prosecuted Panitza. The cause of Markoff's disgrace is as yet unknown. It is further reported that Kalabkoff, one of the prisoners at the Panitza trial, who, after condemnation, was handed over to Russia, is about to be appointed Major in the Russian Army. At present he resides at Odessa, where he is actively engaged in planning new intrigues against Bulgaria.

The *Svoboda* states that the inhabitants of certain dioceses have been induced by Greek and Servian agitators to send petitions to the Czar praying for the recall of the newly-nominated Bulgarian Bishops of Uskub and Ochrida. The official Bulgarian organ considers it necessary to draw the Porte's attention to this movement.

SERVIA.

A telegram to the *Times* from Buda-Pesth (Sept. 16) says:—The cordial intercourse between the Hungarian and Servian Ministers on the occasion of yesterday's inauguration of the Iron Gates works has produced an excellent impression in political circles here, and the hope is generally expressed that the strained relations now existing between the two countries will soon give way to a better understanding. The Servian Prime Minister yesterday repeatedly assured Count Szapary that he was most anxious to remain on friendly terms with the Governments of Hungary and Austria. The Hungarian Minister on his part promised to make concessions in the swine export-question. The newly appointed Servian Consul-General at Buda-Pesth called to-day on the members of the Cabinet who are in town, and met everywhere with a hearty reception.

ARMENIA AND THE PORTE.

Mgr. Achikian, the Armenian Patriarch, who has been confined to his bed, has sent a letter to the Porte stating that, owing to ill-health and the lack of the necessary means to direct the affairs of the Church, he is no longer able to continue in charge of the Patriarchate, and that he consequently maintains his original resignation. Mgr. Achikian declined the invitation to assist in the deliberations of the Commission appointed to consider the question of the privileges of the Armenian and Greek Churches. The Patriarch opposes the nomination of such a Commission, on the ground that its labours will be of no effect, and will leave matters in the same condition as they were before. Mgr. Achikian adds that he regards the appointment of the said Commission and the rejection of his last memorandum by the Porte, as a bad beginning of the execution of the promise to improve the condition of the Armenians made in the recent Imperial Irade.

The Grand Vizier has, it is stated, addressed a long memorandum to the Sultan on the general political situation, in which his views on the Armenian Question are set forth among other matters. It is believed that the continuance in office or retirement of Kiamil Pasha whose position, despite all assertions to the contrary, is not a strong one, will in a certain degree depend on the Sultan's reception of this memorandum.

Moussa Bey, whose return under escort to Constantinople is announced, was apprehended at Eski Shehr, between Broussa and Angora. His whereabouts had been known all along, and he has been taken back because, it is said, the consequences of his flight have proved more serious than was anticipated. He is incarcerated at Yildiz.

The Presidents of the Ecclesiastical and Secular Councils of the Armenian Patriarchate have resigned.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE report of the Board of Visitors for the year 1890 has been published. The health of the cadets is said to have been very good during the past year, the daily percentage of sick having been only 0·81. The discipline appears to be well maintained, and the system of punishment for such offences as fall within the jurisdiction of the senior cadets seems to be sensibly and properly administered. After a careful inspection of the buildings, the Board is of opinion that the accommodation provided for some of the cadets is totally inadequate. The Boards of Visitors since 1886 have called attention to this subject. Strictures are passed upon the accommodation for messing, reading, and sleeping. The present strength is some thirty-four over establishment. The Board was informed that certain alterations have been sanctioned, and that when they are carried out there will be proper accommodation for 240 cadets. The Board was further informed that the building of a chapel had been sanctioned, and had been or was about to be commenced. Under the circumstances the Board is of opinion that the money to be spent on a chapel would be better laid out in impoving and augmenting the existing building.

THE PROSECUTION OF IRISH MEMBERS.

IT is needless to say writes a home paper that the arrest of Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien has caused considerable sensation in Ireland. The action of the Government was so prompt and so unexpected that it took people by surprise, but the news quickly spread, and the utmost excitement was caused in Nationalist circles. The authorities have had under consideration for some time the necessity of enforcing the law, which was being violated with increasing audacity by the defendants, but they deferred taking any decisive step until they should have completed the chain of evidence upon which they rely for sustaining a prosecution. It consists chiefly of speeches delivered by the defendants and others which were followed by criminal acts extending over a period of some months. Sir West Ridgeway who returned from England yesterday, immediately took the matter in hand, the case being complete, and the warrants were put into the hands of the police. The warrant, which was signed by Mr. J. B. Irwin, a resident magistrate and a justice of the peace in Tipperary, included the names of William O'Brien, M.P., John Dillon, M.P., Thomas Joseph Condon, M.P., David Sheehy, M.P., Patrick O'Brien, M.P., the Rev. David Humphreys, C.C., Thomas Walsh, John Egar O'Mahony, John Cullinane, Patrick Mockler, Michael O'Brien Dalton, and Daniel Kelly.

The warrant covers a period ranging from the 29th of March to the 10th of September, and refer to the country of Tipperary, which at that time was duly proclaimed under the last Crimes Act. It also sets forth that the defendants were guilty of criminal conspiracy with the object of inducing certain tenants of Mr. A. H. Smith-Barry not to fulfil their lawful engagements in the way of paying rent. It is also alleged that they used intimidation to persons who were willing to pay their rents, and further that they incited other people to use intimidation to persons who were willing to pay their rents.

THE ARREST OF MR. DILLON.

The arrest of Mr. Dillon was affected suddenly and quietly. He had been for a few days the guest of Mr. V. Dillon, solicitor, and was to have left the house yesterday. At half-past seven o'clock in the morning a waggonette driven by a man in plain clothes, and containing five members of the Royal Irish Constabulary in uniform, followed by a police-car carrying four men (three in uniform), drove up to Mr. Dillon's house. Head-constable Carey, when the door was opened, asked to see Mr. John Dillon, and at once arrested him on a warrant, signed by Mr. J. B. Irwin, R.M., returnable at Tipperary. When the arrest had been effected Mr. Dillon was allowed to take breakfast, and Alderman V. B. Dillon and Dr. J. E. Kenny, M.P., who were also at Ballybrack, were hastily summoned. Mr. Dillon telegraphed to the head-quarters of the National League, Dublin, notifying his arrest, and having made some rapid preparations he was conducted to the wagonnette and seated there with police on either side. The police side car came next, and then on a private car followed Alderman Dillon and Dr. Kenny. In this order the cars drove off rapidly towards Dublin, and when inside the city the south circular road route to Kingsbridge was taken. At Kings bridge Mr. Mr. Dillon was met by Mr. P. J. Quinn, of the National League. About a dozen of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, under Superintendent Byrne and Inspector Marshall, were in attendance at the station. A special train containing one composite carriage was drawn up at the platform. Into this the prisoner was hurried, and in a few minutes it started for Tipperary. Mr. Ronan, Q.C., travelled by the same train.

THE ARREST OF MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., was also arrested at an early hour on the 18th ultimo at Roche's Hotel, Glengarriff, near Bantry, county Cork, where he had been residing with his wife during the past fortnight. The arrest was effected quietly by Inspector Smith, who was accompanied by Inspector Sullivan and eight constables. When the hon. member saw the warrant he exclaimed, "Tipperary again, I suppose," and he smiled cheerfully when the document which charged him with unlawful conspiracy was read to him. He requested, and was readily accorded, a delay of half an hour in which to make the necessary preparations for his long journey to Tipperary. When Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien made their appearance they were greeted with cheering. Mr. O'Brien was driven in a car, escorted by police to Bantry, where the party took the ordinary afternoon train to Cork. Very little excitement prevailed along the route, and only at Bandon was there anything like a demonstration of sympathy. At most of the stations, however, the people were excluded from the platforms, and at some places where the train stopped the news of the arrest had not been made public. Trouble had been expected at Cork and a strong force of police, supplemented by a troop of Hussars, was in consequence posted at the railway terminus, in readiness to deal with any breach of the peace of possible attempt at rescue. A considerable crowd had assembled, but everything passed off quietly. Mr. O'Brien was driven through the city, escorted by police and Hussars, to the Great Southern and Western Railway Station, where he proceeded in a special train for Tipperary.

THE POLICE-COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings at the Tipperary Police-court were of a formal character. Mr. Irwin presided, and Mr. Ronan, who appeared to prosecute, immediately applied for a week's adjournment, and Mr. Dillon was liberated on substantial bail. It was nine o'clock before Mr. O'Brien arrived in the town, but the Court was waiting, and the prisoner was immediately taken before Mr. Irwin. Formal evidence was given by a district inspector, whose name was included in the warrant, and Mr. O'Brien submitted him to a brief cross-examination. The object of this was to show that the arrests were ordered by the Government to prevent himself and Mr. Dillon from going to America. He admitted, however, that no purpose could be served by detaining the witness at this point, and on the application of Mr Ronan an adjournment was granted till next Thursday, when both cases will be proceeded with. Mr. O'Brien was liberated on bail and returned with Mrs. O'Brien to Limerick Junction.

SPEECH BY MR. DILLON.

Mr. Dillon returned to Dublin on the 18th ult. and addressed a crowd from the steps of his house. He said the more frequently the Government arrested the leaders of the Irish people the more resolute the people became in carrying out the work in which they were engaged. The more the leaders were prosecuted and imprisoned by the Tory Government the more readily it would be seen that the men imprisoned were friends of the people, and the men whose advice the people would follow. Scandalous reports had been circulated by the Tory Press, who were only too glad to catch the slightest symptoms of division in the National ranks and to exaggerate it as a sign of coming disaster. That section of the Press had told the world that there were divisions in the ranks in Tipperary, and that the combination was broken. He said, coming from the town of Tipperary, that that statement was false. Deeply as he regretted certain words uttered there last Sunday, and which were uttered at a time calculated to raise the most unhappy feeling in the minds of the people of Tipperary—deeply as he regretted the scandalous action of the few individuals who had allowed personal feeling to cause them to neglect their duty—he asserted that the ranks of Tipperary were unbroken, and the fight would be fought there so long as the people obtained the sympathy—and they would obtain that sympathy—of the Irish race at home and abroad. He attributed his arrest and the arrest of Mr. O'Brien to a desire on the part of the Government to defeat their mission to America.

MR. O'BRIEN INTERVIEWED.

The special correspondent of the Press Association, telegraphing from Dublin, says Mr. O'Brien, in the course of an interview early this morning, said he could not imagine what infatuation had driven the Government to arrest Mr. Dillon and himself at the present moment. It was easy, though, to see what the Government were driving at, but their folly was inconceivable. They were making a supreme effort to crush the tenants organisation by simultaneous clearances on all the Campaign estates and their calculation was that they would have the evicted tenants helpless at their feet if they could only prevent Mr. Dillon and himself reaching America. There never was a more absurd calculation. These arrests would ring through America like a trumpet note. Every Irish-American had known that Tipperary was the key of the fight for Ireland, and would take care to fraustrate the Government's dastardly calculation that the arrests would leave the men in the gap without resources. No doubt the Government had been encouraged by a recent ill-judged discourse to think that this was an opportune moment for stricking, but the real effect would be to close up the ranks and banish every possible shadow of dissension. The combination in Tipperary was absolutely impregnable. The charge against Mr. Dillon and himself appeared to include everything odious in law, of conspiracy without a single definite charge of illegality.

Mr. Dillon said he regarded these arrests as an admission on the part of the Government that the tenant's organisation had proved to strong for them. He was at a loss to understand what object the Government had in the present proceedings unless it was to prevent the mission to America, but he was convinced that Americans would not allow these arrests to deprive Tipperary of the aid which was expected to be received from them.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 12.—Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Col. Emilius Clayton, from half pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. H. de S. Isaacson, placed upon half-pay. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Foster Lionel Cunliffe, vice E. F. Wodehouse, retired; Terence England Rowan, from the Seconded List, vice H. Torkington, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, on half-pay; John William Marsdin Newton, from the Seconded List, vice P. F.M. Baddeley, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, on half-pay.

The undermentioned officers to be Captains:—Capt. Henry Bedell Stanford, from the Seconded List, vice F. L. Cunliffe, promoted; Lieut. Sherwood Dighton Browne in succession to Major T. E. Rowan, who holds an extra-regimental appointment.

Lieut. George William Haigh Iago resigns his commission.

12th Lancers.—Capt Robert A C Christie, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment.)—Lieut Harry S Prickard has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff.—Gen G J Viscount Wolseley, KP, GCB, GCMG, now Adjutant-General to the Forces, to be a General on the Staff to Command the Forces in Ireland, vice Gen his Serene Highness Prince W A E of Saxe-Weimar, GCB, Colonel, 1st Life Guards, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Major-Gen Sir Redvers H Buller, V C, K C B, K C M G, now Quartermaster-General to the Forces, to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General whilst so employed, vice Gen G J Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B, G C M G, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire. Major-Gen Sir T D Baker, K C B, now a First Class District Commander in Bengal, to be Quartermaster.General to the Forces, vice Major-Gen Sir R H Buller, V C, K C B, K C M G, about to be appointed Adjutant General to the Forces; Col J M G Tongue, Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, to be Colonel on the Staff, to command the troops in Barbados, British Guiana, and the islands contiguous, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army and to have the local rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Col (temporary Major Gen) J E D Hill, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Major F Waldron, Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieut Col E Gunter, half-pay, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Military College.—Capt E G Wynyard, D S O, the Welsh Regiment, to be an Instructor, vice Major F Lutman-Johnson, the York and Lancaster Regiment, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Military Academy—Capt C E H Heyman, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Capt R C Foster, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut-Gen Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Major-Gen James Burn, Bengal, to be Lieutenant-General. Col Thomas Norris Baker, Bengal, to be Major-General.

The undermentioned Major-Generals, Bengal, to be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Augustus Kirkwood Comber, William Robert Gordon.

Indian Local Service—The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals:—Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, Bengal Infantry; Robert Beatty, Madras Infantry.

Major-Gen Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

India Office, Sept 16—The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major Albert de Claney Rennick.

To be Majors: Capt James Hayes Sadler, Capt John Edmund Mein, Capt William Octavius Harris.

To be Captains:—Lieut. William Forbes Mackenzie Ian Fraser, Lieut John Strachey, Lieut. Percy Gerald Walker, and Lieut. Richard Stuart Alexander.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Frederick De Bude Young from the Royal Artillery; Second Lieut. Frederic William Birch, from the Durham Light Infantry; Second Lieut. Archibald Fawcett Thomason, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers; Second Lieut. John Murray Camilleri, from the East Yorkshire Regiment; Second Lieut. Cecil Herbert Peterson, from the Cheshire Regiment; Second Lieut. Frederick Charles Kendall Macmullen, from the Cheshire Regiment.

Madras Staff Corps.—To be Major: Capt. Malcolm Edward Haleman Owen Welch. To be Captain: Lieut Francis William Dawson.

Madras Medical Establishment.—To be Deputy Surgeon-General; Brigade Surgeon Alexander Porter, M. D.

Bombay Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels; Major Frederick William Vans Leckie, Major William Henry Dawes Jones. To be Majors: Capt. Ernest Armond Barclay, Capt. Charles Oldfield Nicholetes. To be Captain: Lieut. Richard Pasley Colomb. To be Lieutenants: Lieut. Ernest Lewis Corbet Berger, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieut. William Swinton Jacob, from the East Yortshire Regiment; Second Lieut William Alexander Macdonald Bruce, from the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Indian Army.—To be Colonel: Lieut.-Col. Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, Bengal Infantry.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—Col. Boyce Edward Gown, Bengal Staff Corps; Brigade Surgeon John Martin Coates, M. D., Bengal Medical Establishment; Colonel John Hudleston, Madras Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the Service of the undermentioned officer: Capt. Henry James Forster, Bombay Staff Corps.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Capt. C. D. D. Michel, Middlesex Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, commanding a First Class District of the Bengal Army.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government in India:—Col. H. B. Sanderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate-General in India, vice Col. M. Clementi, retired; Col. E. Swinton-Skinner, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate-General, vice Col. Sanderson; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Sheppard, Madras Staff Corps, to be Assistant Judge Advocate-General, vice Col. Swinton-Skinner; Major C. E. Sawyer, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of a district, Bombay Establishment, vice Col. Sir W. S. Seton, Bart., whose tenure of appointment has expired; Capt. J. H. Sewell, Norfolk Regiment, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of a district, Madras Establishment, vice Major Ind, deceased.

Erratum.—The date of the promotion of Capt William David Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, is Dec. 19, 1888.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Engineers.—George W Roome to the Euphrates; Chaplains. Rev Charles E Panter to the Malabar.

LORD BRASSEY'S MARRIAGE.

THE marriage of Lord Brassey and the Hon. Sybil de Vere Capell, younger daughter of the late Viscount Malden, was celebrated at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on the 19th ult., in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation. The officiating clergy were the Dean of Westminster and the Rev. James Baden-Powell. The bride was given away by her brother, Lord Capell, and Mr. Arnold Morley was the best man. A large number of the members of both families were present. The bride wore a dress of white satin and her train was carried by two of Lord Brassey's youthful nephews, attired in sailor costume. Several of the crew of the yacht Sunbeam were among those present. The hymn, "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden" was sung by the choir as the bride entered the church. The hymn after the address was "Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us;" and the anthem, which was sung after the service, and while the register was signed, was Wesley's "The Lord had been mindful of us." Among those present were the Ear land Countess of Essex, Mr. T. Allnutt and Lady Idina Brassey, Mr. Albert Brassey, the Ladies Egerton, the Hon. R. Capell, the Hon. Eustace Dawnay, Mr. H. Brassey, Mr. L. Brassey, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. J. C. Reynolds, Mr. Potter, the Rev. N. S. Hill, and Misses Brassey. The reception was given at 39, Lowndes-street, and in the afternoon, Lord and Lady Brassey left for Wilcott, Oxfordshire for the honeymoon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—September 18.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

L. Palit (Cov.), India, 80, Cambridge-gardens, W.
G. W. Shaw (Cov.), India, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.
A. S. Russell, Madras, 45, Pall-mall.
G. Homfray, Madras, care of H. Homfray, Esq., 118, Cannon-street.
W. J. A. Sullivan, Madras, 45, Pall-mall.
S. Tagore (Cov.), Bombay, 80, Cambridge-gardens, W.
A. Cumine (Cov.), Bombay, 16, St. James's-square, S.W.
Dr. P. Peterson, Bombay, Alleyn-road, West Dulwich.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

T. C. Lewis, India, 12 months' furlough.
A. Anderson, India, 2 months on M.C.
E. A. Kenyon, India, furlough to Nov. 15, 1890.
H. Joll, India, 2 months' furlough and to return.
C. S. Bayley (Cov.), India, furlough to Nov. 9, 1890.
R. Knight (Cov.), Bombay, 2 months on M.C.
A. S. Trevor, Bombay, 1 month's furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

E. R. Henry (Cov.), India.
E. B. Peacock, India.
G. R. C. Williams (Cov.), India.
J. Denman (Cov.), India.
A. J. Dodd, India.
C. A. Martin, India.
W. H. M. Gun (Cov.), India.
J. Wilson (Cov.), India.
J. S. Slater, India.
J. Sanders, Co., India.
Surg. H. St. C. Carruthers, Madras.
Surg. C. H. L. Meyer, Bombay.
C. E. Frost (Cov.), Bombay.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Capt. E. H. Rodwell, Bengal S. C., till 1st Feb., 1891, P.A.
Lieut. C. H. Schlesinger, Bengal S.C., till 1st Feb., 1891, P.A.
Capt. Reginald Williams, Bo SC, 4 months P.A.
Col. W. Hopkinson, Bengal Infantry, 239 days, P.A.
Lieut. Hon. H. D. Napier, Bengal S.C., 81 days, P.A.
Surgeon-Major M. Robinson, Madras, 2 months, M.C.
Lieut. H. Comins, Ben. S.C., 2 mo., M.C.
Captain H. L. Hutchins, Madras S.C., 2 months, M.C.
Captain C. E. Peirce, Bombay S.C., 3 months, M.C.
Surgeon-Major D. A Patterson, Bombay S.C. 6 months, M.C.
Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, Bengal S.C., 4 months, M.C.
Col. W. Barrow, Bengal S.C., 3 months, M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J E Mein, Bengal S C.
Lieut W Thuillier, Bengal S C.
Lieut G S Broome, Bombay S C.
Captain W Stewart, Bengal S C.
Lieut L A Forbes, Bengal S C.
Captain G T Jone, Bombay R E.
Lieut R Eardley-Wilmot, Bengal Infantry.
Colonel E Mockler, Bombay Infantry.
Major C J F Gordon, Bengal S C.
Major H Hay, Bombay S C.
Captain H D Rosseter, Bombay G I P R V.
Captain C F Stevens, Madras S C.
Lieut G M Hutton, Madras R E.
Lieut H V Bradley, Bengal S C.
Lieut R H D Thring, Madras S C.
Surgeon SE Prall, Bombay.
Surgeon R Robson, Madras.
Colonel C G Cautley, Bengal Cavalry.
Col F D M Brown, V C, Bengal S C.
Lt Col W V Ellis, Bengal S C.
Capt C G M Fasken, Bengal S C.
Capt V M Stockley, Bengal S C.
Brig-Gen F J S Adam, Bombay S C.
Major M James, Bombay S C.
Capt G L Garstin, Bengal S C.
Capt H S Black, Indian Marine.
Colonel C T Lane, Bengal S C.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Surgeon-Major G A Emerson (Civil employ), Bengal SC.
Colonel F W Boileau, Bengal S C.
Second Grade Officer A L Beaumont, Indian Marine.
First Grade Officer H A Livermore, Indian Marine.
Second Grade Officer S D Vale, Indian Marine.
Col H E D Bayley, Madras Infantry.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Surgeon J. G. Hancock, Indian Medical Department, from September 27, 1890.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned officers were ordered to embark in H. M. S. Crocodile at the stations named on the dates stated for Bombay:—

From Portsmouth, embark on 16th, sail 17th:—

2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Maj. W. E. Hilliard; Lieut. R. S. Phillips.

2nd Somerset Light Infantry.—Maj. J. M. E. Waddy. Chaplains' Department.—Rev. R. F. Collins.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Maj. W. E. M. Rough.

1st Cornwall Light Infantry.—Maj. H. E. C. Kitchener.

2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.—Sec. Lieut. A. B. Drummond.

2nd Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. P. T. Horton.

2nd West Yorks.—Lieuts. W. C. W. Harrison, E. P. C. Purchas.

2nd Derbyshire.—Lieut. M. Stainforth.

2nd Wiltshire.—Lieut. F. G. C. Ross.

Medical Staff.—Surg.-Maj. C. Seymour; Surgs. W. L. E. White, W. C. Thurston.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieut. P. C. Eliott-Lockhart.

2nd Devon.—Sec.-Lieut. G. M. Morris; Lieut. E. C. Wren.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. B. Barratt.

4th King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieuts. G. H. Prevost, A. J. Lainson.

1st Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. R. M. Green.

2nd Yorkshire Light Dragoons.—Lieuts. L. H. Baldwin, C. H. Buckle.

To embark at Malta:

4th King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Maj. W. D. P. Parry-Okeden.

To embark at Queenstown, 18th:—

2nd Royal Warwick.—Sec.-Lieut. C. G. G. Ewart; Lieut. J. E. Martin.

2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. E. T. Carwithen.

2nd Scottish Rifles.—Lieuts. P. R. Robertson, L. Combs.

2nd Manchester.—Maj. H. B. N. Bewicke; Sec. Lieut. A. O. Lash; Lieuts. J. E. S. Machure, G. C. Rynd.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieuts. R. M. S. Lewin, H. G. Lambe; Sec.-Lieut T. L. Trethavy.

1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. R. M. de Berry.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. G. B. Smith.

1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieuts. J. H. Gwynne, J. A. H. Walford; Sec.-Lieut. C. E. Willes.

2nd Royal West Surrey.—Capt. F. J. Pink, D.S.O.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut J. N. E. MacBean.

2nd Bedford.—Lieut. C. R. T. Griffith.

2nd Worcester.—Capt. E. O. H. Wilkie.

1st Cornwall Rangers.—Sec.-Lieut. E. L. Laurenson.

2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. M. Kennedy.

Medical Staff.—Surg. D. M. Saunders.

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE FOR INDIA.

IT is intended to send a consignment of 30,000 of the new magazine rifles to India, as well as 70,000 Martini-Henrys. The Indian army has not had an opportunity of testing the new weapon, but the official opinion seems to be adverse to it in advance. It is stated that the Martini is more trustworthy, and that the native army which is to be supplied with it will have a better weapon than the British troops, who will be served with the new rifle. So many conflicting reports (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) have appeared as to the merits and demerits of the magazine rifle that it would be well if Mr. Stanhope appointed a departmental committee to make an authoritative pronouncement on the question. If the weapon is at all defective it will be worse than useless to go on manufacturing and issuing it.

A magazine rifle of superior make and capacity is (the *Newcastle Chronicle* states) being brought out by a resident in Newcastle. The inventor claims that it is superior to any in general use. The ball, being of unique design, imparts a superiority to the rifle as a field arm. The style of ball is also applicable to any size of ordnance, either large or small. By its design it modifies its own trajection. The rifle in question is of the same size as the one at present in use, is of small bore, and has two ordinary sights, and one telescope sight. Its magazine, when fully charged, carries sixteen rounds, the cartridge being one and a-half inches in length, including the explosive, which is a liquefied gas. The ramrod contains an oil bottle, and acts as a cleaner, rifle-rest, or foil in self-defence.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient:—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children., Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents:—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the whole-sale Rates on application.

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COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion and for purifying the blood in rheumatism and febrile states of the system.

Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, DRS. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA, CHARLES COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:— Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

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It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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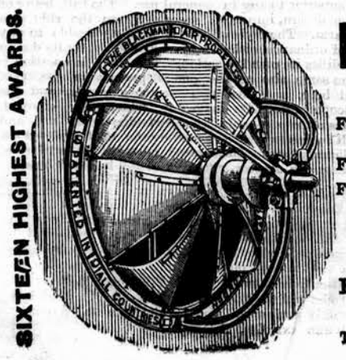

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

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Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep the clothes a good colour.

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HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes Hudson's leaves no smell.

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Maid:—Yes, madam.

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For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

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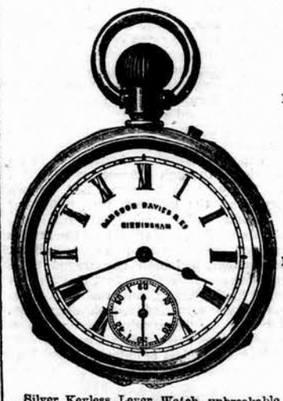

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